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RETAIL MALPRACTICES, 'PRIVILIGED CUSTOMERS' VIEWED

AU181352 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 11 Jun 86 p 3

[Demir Gjergji article, abridged from ADRIATIU, organ of the Durres District AWP Committee: "From the Pages of the Local Press --'Minor' But Damaging Incidents"]

[Text] Twelve noon. Customers wait outside the Restaurant Durres while the staff set the tables. Ten past twelve. The doors open. The customers sit down and wait. The waiters continue their "preparations." One of them comes up to a table with a laden tray. The customers are still waiting, while those at the table being served tuck in without the slightest scuple. One customer stands up and demands an explanation.

"We've been waiting half an hour! What's going on?"

"What business is it of yours? Do you know who these people are?"

"Who?" the customer open his eyes wide.

"They're the managers! Now do you see?"

On the bus routes from Durres to Shkozet, Plepe, and Shijak, not to mention some others, the door to the driver's compartment is also the entrance for some "privileged people." One, two, three four. There is one of these people at every stop. This separate compartment of the bus, which belongs to the driver alone, becomes a "cosy corner" of friends and acquaintances. But who are these friends who are invited, or rather allowed, to sit on the gear box, or lean over the driver's shoulder with their back to the sign saying "do not talk to the driver"? They are traffic inspectors, paid or voluntary, and drivers from other shifts. They swagger about competely unconcerned at breaking the rules.

Let us mention some other examples. At the greengrocer's opposite the men's tailer's -- and not only here -- the shop assistant sees nothing wrong in ignoring customers waiting in line, and fills the shopping bags of someone who enters the shop and shouts a greeting from the doorway. If you ask the assistant who he is, you will no doubt receive the reply that he is a worker at the same enterprise, while the "priviliged" customers leaves with his bag full of choice produce. Such scense occur in other shops. Some time ago, top quality wine arrived at the Durres liquor store. And who bought it? First the delivwey men bought it. And when they were well supplied, other customer were served. And in this case the assistant replied to those demanding an explanation: "they brought it here, so it belongs to them" and so, according to the assistant, they are privileged customers. It is no accident that these customers have a saying among themselves that if you don't look after No one, ;you can't look after other people. In a way "blinded" by these privileges which in no way belong to them, they take no notice of the reaction of public opinion, and when public opinion does not react strongly, find a congenial climate for "enjoying their privileges."

Traffic inspectors, whether paid or voluntary, have the duty of maintaining the regulations and punishing severely violations of them, and should be the last to break them themselves. Also those who butt in lines or are served "with proper attention" in shops and elsewhere have the duty of combatting this phenomena instead of falling victim to it.

Nothing can escape the close watch of the masses They have each of these cases of "priviledged people" firmly in their sights. This diminishes the authority and reputation of these people as cadres, managers, or guardians of the regulations and laws.

Public opinion should show itself more vigorous in such cases, and must say "stop" to everybody who breaks the rules, whoever he may be. Everyone must perform the duties entrusted to him as best they can.

YOUTH LEAGUE CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

AU181337 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 18 (ATA) -- The plenum of the Central Committee of the LYUA [Labor Youth Union of Albania] convened in one of the Halls of the Palace of Culture in Tirana, on June 17 before noon. It discussed on the tasks facing the youth organisations to carry into effect the instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the rally on occasion of handing over the baton of youth actions.

The members of the plenum concrete targets to undertake ever greater tasks and to further enliven the whole life of the country. So, till the day of the opening of the 9th congress of the party the youth organisations will realise the annual target to improve radically 7200 hectares of pastures and to create 1500 others. The youth brigades will conlude ahead of schedule the harvesting of wheat, the gathering of bean, sunflower, tobacco, etc. The plenum also approved the targets of undertakings to be organised during this jubilee year to create the best possible conditions for the entertrainment of the youth. The youth will work with mobilisation to adjust and set up new hearths of culture, while in cities and big industrial centers, it will work to set up games halls, a rest center for the youth and pioneers of Enver in beautiful touristic places in every district, to set up sports grounds, children's playing grounds, etc. The contributions pointed out the good work that has begun to be done to enliven the cultural and artistic life, the sports activities, the ever more active participation of the youth in them as well as in other political social activities.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON WARSAW PACT INITIATIVE

AU171428 Sofia BTA in English 1356 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 17 (BTA) -- The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party discussed today an information on the work of the session of the Warsaw Treaty member-states' Political Consultative Committee, held in Budapest on June 10 and 11, 1986. The CC expressed full and unanimous approval for the work of the Bulgarian delegation headed by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and the president of the State Council.

The party's Central Committee fully supports the decisions and practical measures outlined by the Budapest session on the further strengthening of the political and defensive alliance of the fraternal socialist states to the benefit of peace and security in Europe and world-wide, for countering the plans of the imperialist forces, and U.S. imperialism in particular, who are disregarding the desire of the peoples of the world to live in a world free of weapons and wars.

The new peace initiatives of the allied socialist states are an organic component of the further development of the socialist countries' program for halting the arms race, averting the nuclear holocaust, for the establishment of a reliable system of comprehensive security, for constructive and mutually beneficial cooperation between the states.

The BCP CC reiterated the view, again expressed by the participants in the Budapest session, that only the peaceful coexistence of the countries of different social order, the complete elimination of all nuclear and conventional weapons, the prevention of the militarization of space and the establishment of true peace on earth and in space can guarantee the survival of the human civilization. The Central Committee expressed full support to the dynamic, consistent and constructive foreign policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet Government and its program on the complete elimination of all mass destruction weapons, to the co-ordinated policy of the Warsaw treaty member-states which is aimed at preserving peace and providing security for all peoples of the world. The Central Committee once again enhanced its view that the only way to attain these vitally important goals is to gradually and stage-by-stage reduce the level of military parity with the ultimate aim of achieving full and comprehensive disarmament under strict international surveillance.

The BCP CC assesses the ever closer interaction between the fraternal parties and states in the strengthening of the defensive military-political alliance as a guarantee for the success of the peace advance of socialism in the name of peace and the future of mankind.

MORE REPORTAGE ON NINTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Officals Elected

AU181404 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service at 1200 GMT on 18 June Begins a 21-minute live relay from Sofia of the opening of the second day's proceedings of the first session of the newly elected Ninth National Assembly. Commentator Boyan Bonev introduces the broadcast, explaining that the session was opened a few minutes ago by Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, who is now speaking.

Todorov is then heard proposing the candidates for first deputy chairman, deputy chairmen, and members of the State Council. The following persons are unanimously elected:

First deputy chairman: Petur Tanchev.

Deputy chairman: Georgi Dzhagarov, Mitko Grigorov, and yaroslav Radev.

Secretary: Nikola manolov.

Members of the State Council: Angel Balevski, Angel Dimitrov, Andrey Bundzhulov, Asya Angelova Emilova, Boril Orlinov Kosev, Vladimir Bonev, Ivan Panev, yordan yotov, Milko Balev, Nikolay Zhishev, Panteley Zarev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Dyulgerov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Yanko Markov, Gino Ganev, Grisha Filipov, Dimitur Yordanov Dimitrov, Elena Lagadinovar, Emilya Mircheva Kostova, Zhivkov Zhivkov, and Kostadin Dzhatev.

Tordorov then proceeds to propose the following candidates as deputy chairmen and members of the Council of Ministers:

First deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers: Andrey Lukanov.
First deputy chairman and chairman of the State Committee for Research and technologies: Stoyan Markov.
Deputy chairman and chairman of the Economic Council: Ognyan Doynov.
Deputy chairman and chairman of the Social Council: Georgi Karamanev
Deputy chairman and chairman of the Spirtual Development Council: Georgi Yordanov.
Deputy chairman: Grigor Stoichkov.
Deputy chairman and chairman of the State Planning Commission: Ivan Iliev.
Deputy chairman: Kiril Zarev.

Candidates for members of the Council of Ministers:
Ministers of finances: Belcho Belchev.
Minister of trade: Khristo Khristov.
Chairman of th Committee for State and People's Control: Georgi Georgiev;
Minister of transporation: Vasil Tsanov;
Minister of Internal Affairs: Dimitur Stoyanov.
Minister of national defense: Dobri Dzhurov.
Minister of foreign affairs: Petur Mladenov.
Minister of agriculture and forest: Aleksi Ivanov.
Minister of national education: Ilcho Dimitrov.
Minister of justice: Svetla Daskalova.
Minister of public health: Radoy Popivanov; and
Minister, [as heard] Georgi Pankov.

All the above candidates are duly elected unanimously by the National Assembly deputies, and take their appointed places, signing the document of allegiance.

Commentator Boyan Bonev reports that Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, and Petur Tanchev are seated in the official box.

Stanko Todorov then reads out the letter of State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the future policy of the government.

The letter pledges that the State Council and Council of Ministers will be guided in their future activities by the BCP program for the building of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria. The letter outlines the main tasks for the government as outlined by the 13th BCP congress: Acceleration of economic development by completing the scientific-technical revolution, using social and economic levers to stimulate and enhance productivity and to improve quality and competitiveness. New labor conditions are to be established between the state and the labor collectives, and the self-governing organizations are to be strengthened.

The letter states that in the field of social policy the government will strive to meet the people's material, spiritual, and social needs "in accordance with their purchasing power," as well as promote "the human factor." Socialist democracy is to be encouraged, and a struggle is to be waged against "deficiencies and negative phenomena."

The letter then outlines the government's future foreign policy, aimed at averting nuclear disaster, drawing closer together with Soviet Union, further improving friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Attention will also be paid, states the letter, to making the Balkans a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as to encouraging abroad political dialogue and economic and cultural cooperation with the developed capitalist countries. The letter confirms the government's full support for the new Soviet disarmament proposals to NATO and the Western European countries. The letter concludes by confirming Bulgaria's continuing support of the United Nations, and voices confidence that Bulgaria will achieve further prosperity and progress under the leadership of the BCP.

The letter is received with loud applause, and commentator Boyan Bonev concludes the live relay at 1221 GMT.

Legal Officials Elected

AU181913 Sofia BTA in English 1439 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Sofia, June 18 (BTA) -- The new composition of the State Council was voted here at the first session of the Ninth National Assembly on the motion of State Council president Todorov Zhivkov.

Mr Ivan Velinov was elected president of the Supreme Court, and Mr Kostadin Lyutov was elected prosecutor general.

The parliament established the following standing committee:

-- on socio-economic development

-- on social policy

-- on intellectual development

-- on environmental conservation and regeneration

-- on foreign policy

-- on people's councils and local self-government

-- on legislative affairs

-- on the protection of public interests and citizens' rights

Interparliamentary Group Meets

AU181819 Sofia BTA in English 1655 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 18 (BTA) -- The first general assembly of the Bulgarian Inter-Parliamentary Group of the Ninth National Assembly was held today. It was chaired by Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly. According to the Charter of the Bulgarian Inter-Parliamentary Group all deputies to the National Assembly are members of the national group of Bulgaria to the Interparliamentary Union. Mr. Petur Vutov was elected president of the Bulgarian Inter-Parliamentary Group and Mr. Boyan Traykov and Mr. Viktor Vulkov were elected vice-presidents. Bulgaria has been a member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union since 1986. In 1977 Sofia hosted the 64th Interparliamentary Conference and the 80th Conference of the Union will be held here in the fall of 1988.

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL CHAIRMEN REELECTED 16 JUN

AU181348 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 86 p 6

[Text] Constituant sessions of newly elected okrug people's councils were held in various towns of our country yesterday. The following officials were elected chairman of the okrug people's councils executive committees in the following towns: Aleksandur Zvetanski in Pazardzhik; Dimitur Nenchev in Plevan; Ivan Ivanov in Stara Zagora; and Gencho Popov in Gabrovo. The following officials were reelected to the posts of chairmen of the okrug people's councils executive committees in the following towns: Georgi Sharkov in Lovech; Milcho Milchev in Kurdzhali; Kostadin Stanev in Tolbukin; Kolyo Yovchevni in Razgrad; Dimitur Mikhaylov in Silistra; Kiril Botsev in Kyustendil; Khristo Stanev in Veliko Turnovo; Strakhil Khristov in Varna; and Ivan Ruzhev in Burgas.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES BATMONH ON REELECTION

AU021552 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BPC Central Committee, sent the following telegram to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Batmonh,

On the occasion of your reelection to the post of general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, I convey to you cordial greeting and best wishes on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf.

I wish you vigorous health, personal happiness, and great new successes in your highly responsible work for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 19th MPRP Congress for the further construction of socialism in the Mongolian People's Republic.

I am deeply convinced that the friendship and cooperation among our parties and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to strengthen and further develop along ascending lines, to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Mongolian peoples, for the sake of peace and socialism.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY EGYPT'S 'ABD AL-MAJID

AU181439 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Turning Over a New Leaf; CSSR and Egyptian Ministers of Foreign Affairs Held Talks in Prague"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Accompanied by his spouse, Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived for an official visit to Czechoslovakia on Thursday [12 June] at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

The guest was welcomed at Prague Ruzyne Airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife, and by other representatives of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Omar Gad, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the CSSR, was also present.

Talks between Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid were held at Cernin Palace the same day. On the agenda was an assessment of Czechoslovak-Egyptian relations and an exchange of views on the current international situation.

In a candid and constructive talk, the two representatives noted that of late their mutual bilateral relations are marked by a dynamic development in all spheres of common interest. Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid expressed in this connection the conviction that his visit to the CSSR will turn a new leaf in the two countries' mutual relations. Sharing the same opinion, the two representatives assessed political dialogue as an important instrument contributing to better mutual understanding, and said they were in favor of deepening and broadening it. They describe economic and trade relations as an exceptionally important sphere, developing on the basis of mutual benefit, arising from the long, good relations of partnership and, of late, marked by dynamic growth. They stressed that this economic cooperation is developing bilaterally, especially in areas which are important with respect to the prospects and orientation of the further development of the national economies of the CSSR and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia is prepared to expand the range of its complete investment units, machinery, and other products, and at the same time enrich its imports with interesting and nontraditional Egyptian products, including consumer goods. Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid spoke about his country's interest in further increasing the level of economic cooperation, including agriculture and tourism. It was noted that cultural relations, too, are developing satisfactorily, and there exist good prerequisites for their further expansion.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also exchanged views on the current state of the international situation. Sharing the same opinion, they noted that its complex development requires new political thinking, which takes into consideration the changed conditions due to the existence of mass destruction weapons and the fact that no one can win a nuclear war or the arms race. They declared themselves in favor of resolving the key issues of international security exclusively through political means, in line with the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Bohuslav Chnoupek informed Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid about the topical approaches of the CSSR's foreign policy to the solution of international problems in the spirit of the peace program of the 27th CPSU Congress, with which the 17th CPCZ Congress also fully identified itself, and which determines concrete, precisely formulated, and achievable objectives in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres.

He pointed out the dangerous phenomena in the policy of the most reactionary imperialist circles, beginning with the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles and the continuing test of nuclear weapons, all the way up to the development of offensive space weapons within the framework of the star wars program.

Bohuslav Chnoupek informed Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid about the results of the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, and stressed the exceptional significance of the session's appeal to the NATO member-states and all European countries to radically reduce all ground-forces and tactical offensive air force components of the European countries, as well as the corresponding forces of the Unied States and Canada deployed in Europe. He explained the Czechoslovak viewpoints concerning the problem of the resumption and further development of the Europe-wide process of detente, cooperation, and security in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The two representatives also exchanged views on the situation in hotbeds of tension and conflict, with particular regard to the Middle East. Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid explained in detail the standpoints of the Egyptian Government on this weighty problem, the fundamental cause of which continues to be the unresolved Arab-Israeli conflict, and especially its core -- the Palestinian question. The opinion was shared that the fundamental prerequisite for the peaceful and just settlement in the Middle East is the convocation of an international conference, attended by all involved parties, including the PLO, the USSR, and the United States. The necessity of ensuring the legitimate rights of the ARab people of Palestine, including the right to establish an independent state, was also stressed in harmony of opinion.

Bohuslay Chnoupek and Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also exchanged views on topical issues of international terrorism. In this connection, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia, in a similar way to the rest of the socialist states -- as was affirmed in the communique from the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee -- is an opponent of any kind of terrorism, above all state terrorism, which threatens to destroy international relations, and is prepared to cooperate constructively with all states to that this dangerous phenomenon could be eliminated from the life of the world community.

In the afternoon, Ahman 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid paid a visit to the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague. He paid respects to the memory of the Unknown Warrior and laid a wreath at his tomb.

The Egyptian guest was accompanied in the solemn act by Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other personalities.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife gave a gala dinner in honor of Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and his wife.

The gala dinner was attended by CSSR Deputy Premiers Svatopluk Potac and rudolf Rohlicek; chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations, Dalibor Hanes; CSSR Minister of General Engineering Pavol Bahyl; and other representatives of our political and public life.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid delivered speeches in the course of the dinner.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that the Czechoslovak-Egyptian talks afirmed the two countries' interest in developing mutual relations in the political, economic, and cultural spheres, and favored their intensification.

In speaking about the international situation, he pointed out the dangerous militarist course of imperialism. He condemned the phenomena of its neglobalism, as attested to by the recent U.S. aggression vis-a-vis Libya.

Together with our allies, we unflinchingly hold the standpoint that in the current complex conditions, too, one must not succumb to pessimism and leave the field to the proponents of "cold war." We are firmly convinced that it is possible to wage an intensive struggle to avert the danger of nuclear war. We want to achieve a lasting peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, to build the foundations of a comprehensive system of international security, to develop activity aimed at scrapping all nuclear weapons, in line with the proposal voiced by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January.

B. Chnoupek also stressed the significance of the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. It constitutes a truly historic milestone on the road toward a radical limitation of the arms buildup, he said.

In the closing part of his speech, B. Chnoupek noted that the CSSR fully stands behind the creation of a firm material, political, and organizational foundation for "star peace" in the spirit of the 3-stage program of common steps proposed in the letter from the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers to the UN secretary general.

In his speech Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid expressed thanks for the hospitality and attention accorded to him in the course of his visit to the CSSR. He recalled the long tradition of Czechoslovak-Egyptian relations and underscored the significance of his visit for expanding and strengthening them. He expressed the conviction that Czechoslovak-Egyptian cooperation will develop dynamically for the benefit of the people of both countries.

He stressed that the CSSR and the Arab Republic of Egypt both favor a peaceful solution of international disputes and are both interested in the development of political dialogue. Egypt, the founder and active member of the Nonaligned Movement, is prepared to share with Czechoslovakia -- a recognized component of international politics -- the endeavor to assist in eliminating the hotbeds of international tension, Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid concluded.

The dinner was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Chnoupek Detailed

AU181540 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Egyptian Guest Has Ended His Official Visit to the CSSR, Interest in Development of Bilateral Relations"]

[Text] Karlovy Vary (CTK) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and his wife, who paid an official visit to the CSSR, on Saturday [14 June] visited Karlovy Vary. He was accompanied by Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. Omar Gad, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the CSSR, was also present. The Egyptian guest left the CSSR Sunday evening.

The following press release was adopted at the end of the Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's official visit to Czechoslovakia.

Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, paid an official visit to Czechoslovakia on 12-15 June, at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

During his stay, the Egyptian guest was received by CSSR President Gustav Husak. He was also received by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. In the course of the reception, the two parties affirmed their interest in further expanding bilateral relations, which have a long and rich tradition.

In the course of official talks, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ahmad "Ismat
Abd al-Majid exchanged views on problems pertaining to Czechoslovak-Egyptian relations and on the most important international issues.

They expressed bilateral satisfaction with the growth of two countries' all-round cooperation, which is developing successfully on the basis of equality and mutual respect. They paid particular attention to issues connected with the further development of mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation, as well as with their cultural exchange.

In exchange views on topical issues of international events, the two parties noted with satisfaction the identical nature or closeness of views on the most important of them. They expressed profound alarm at the steadily deteriorating situation in the world as a consequence of the feverish arms buildup, especially the nuclear arms buildup, the continuing hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world, and the absence of a just world economic order.

In this connection, the two parties expressed readiness to continue the endeavor to reduce international tension, while stressing that this objective can be achieved ony on the basis of respecting the UN Charter, and by means of confidence-building measures in international relations.

They stressed the direct connection between European security and security in the Mediterranean region. The two parties expressed their support for the endearvor to transform the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation.

The two parties stressed the importance of the Helsinki CSCE Final Act, of the Stockholm conference, and other forums within the framework of the European-wide process aimed at maintaining peace, security, and cooperation among countres with differnet social systems. They expressed appreciation for the growing importance of the movement of nonaligned countries in efforts aimed at maintaining peace and deepening cooperation in the world.

The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs informed the Egyptian party in detail about the peace initiatives of the socialist countries aimed at averting the danger of war and reducing tension in the world, particularly in Europe. In this connection, the Egyptian party expressed the hope that the initiative of the Governments of the CSSR an to the GDR for creating zones free of chemical weapons in central Europe would lead to further steps toward a general scrapping of chemical weapons.

The two parties paid considerable attention to the situation in the Middle East. They expressed profound alarm over the escalation of tension in the region and its spreading into the adjacent regions. They stressed that the continuing Middle East crisis constitutes a grave threat to peace and security, not only in the Middle East region, but also on a worldwide scale.

The two parties reaffirmed their conviction that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict is not possible without recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination, and without the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories. They stressed that the road to a just, comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis must include the convocation of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations, attended by all parties involved, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two parties affirmed the necessity of preserving the sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Lebanon. They favored an immediate end to the Israeli military presence in that country, and opposed the hostile intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs.

The two representatives expressed alarm over the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict. They favored an immediate halt to the fighting and the resolving of contentious issues through political means on the basis of respect for mutual sovereignty.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid expressed their full support for the process of decolonization. They sharply condemned the policy of apartheid practiced by the racist Pretoria regime, its attempts to destabilize the neighboring countries, and the political maneuvering which aims to prevent Namibia's independence. They affirmed their full solidarity with and support for the nations of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence.

The two sides expressed their alarm over the phenomena of terrorism in all its forms, stressed the necessity of eliminating its causes, and affirmed that terrorism must not be confused with national liberation struggle.

Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid expressed thanks for the cordial reception and hospitality accorded to him and his retinue during his stay in Czechoslovakia. He invited Bohuslav Chnoupek to pay a visit to Egypt. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

STROUGAL RECEIVES HAMBURG CITY OFFICIAL

LD171154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received at Hrzan Palace in Prague today Klaus von Dohnanyi, first buergermeister and president of the Senate of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg who is visiting Czechoslovakia.

In their conversation, Lubomir Strougal praised the positive development of relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG in politics, economics and culture, and stressed that it is mutually advantageous to continue this trend. Lubomir Strougal noted that deepening traditional contacts with Hamburg, which have to be enriched by new forms of cooperation, may contribute toward this in a more marked manner. The two representatives also spoke about the most pressing questions of international politics and about the tasks that Czechoslovakia and the FRG intend to tackle in the field of ecology.

STATEMENT ON ISRAELI COMMUNIST DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD171929 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A joint statement has been adopted at the end of the visit to Czechoslovakia by a delegation of the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party headed by Emile Habibi, a member of the party Politburo.

The statement notes that the representatives of the CPCZ and the Israeli Communist Party exchanged information about the activity of both fraternal parties, and discussed some topical issues concerning the international situation, particularly developments in the Middle East. They noted with satisfaction a total identity of views on the matters discussed. Both sides expressed profound concern at the worsening international situation brought about by the aggressive policy of the imperialist forces. They resolutely condemned the strategic U.S.-Israeli alliance and Israel's expansionist policy. They noted that Israel's participation in the U.S. space militarization program is a direct threat not only to the peoples of the Middle East, but to all mankind.

Both sides resolutely condemned all U.S. and Israeli plans for the destruction of the Palestinian movement. They emphasized that the way to a just settlement of the Middle East crisis is to convene an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, attended by all involved parties including the PLO.

CZECH, SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCILS HOLD SESSIONS

LD171341 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The Czech and Slovak National Councils met in Prague and Bratislava today at their constituent sessions. Lubos Lidicky reports from the Palace of Culture in Prague:

[Begin recording] We have already witnessed the festive event when the 196 current deputies of the Czech National Council, elected in the recent elections, swore a festive pledge to Josef Kempny, the present chairman. Each of them also handed over a signed declaration with the formula of the pledge, which is anchored in the constitution. But let us recall that several minutes earlier, Deputy Josef Kempny said in his welcoming address to the new deputies that the trust that our citizens gave them in the general elections obliges them to exert all their strength to fulfill the will of the people, expressed in the conclusions of the 17th congress of our Communist Party. After that, the deputies approved a program of our constituent meeting where, apart from the election of the Credentials and Immunity Committee and its chairman, the agenda also includes a report on the activity of the Presidium of the Czech National Council for the past period and election of chairman, deputy chairman and other members of the Presidium of the Czech National Council. [end recording]

Ladislav Mikus reports from Bratislava on the deliberations of the Slovak National Council;

[Begin recording] The constituent meeting of the Slovak National Council opened here in Bratislava at 1300 with the Czechoslovak national anthem. At the moment there is a break, during which the Credentials and Immunity Committee of the Slovak National Council is in session, checking election tickets, sealing ballot boxes, and preparing a report confirming the validity of the election of the deputies to the Slovak National Council.

The deliberations of the first meeting after the elections were opened and are being chaired by Deputy Jan Gregor. He welcomed at the session members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; Jan Janik, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak Electoral Commission; as well as other members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium who are also deputies to the Slovak National Council, members of the government, and guests.

In his opening address comrade Gregor stressed that the preparation of the election and its progress demonstrated that we have all the prerequisites for fulfilling the demanding tasks contained in the conclusions of the congress. It documented the moral and political unity of our people, as well as the advantages and action unity of our political system, headed by the CPCZ. The election was also a demonstration of loyalty to socialism, our internationalist tie of alliance, friendship and cooperation with teh USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

After the approval of the meeting's agenda, all 148 present deputies, out of 150, swore the pledge prescribed by the Constitution to the chairman. They then elected Daniel Futes to be chairman of the Credentials and Immunity Committee of the Slovak National Council, as well as other members of the committee. The constituent meeting of the Slovak National Council also will elect the chairman, deputy chairmen and other members of the Presidium of the Slovak National Council, and also will establish its committees. [end recording]

Further Report

LD180525 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The Czech and Slovak National Councils met today in Prague and Bratislava for their constituent meeting. Our reporters Vaclav Klement and Lubos Lidicky report on the proceedings:

These important meetings represented the beginning of the new period of office of these, the highest representative bodies of both our republics.

The constituent meeting of the Czech National Council was opened by Josef Kempny, its current chairman. He welcomed Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier, and the other members of his government.

The deputies began the meeting by approving the agenda, taking the oath laid down by the Consitution and forming the credentials and immunity committee, which then checked the validity of the credentials of all the 200 deputies.

The nominations for the election of the leading officials were proposed on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front by Comrade Josef Korcak. The Czech National Council then held a secret ballot to elect its chairman. The result was announced by Deputy Libuse Horakova:

[Begin recording] In the election of the chairman of the Czech National Council, a total of 196 ballots were issued to the deputies of the Czech National Council. After the ballot boxes were opened, our group of deputies found that 196 ballot papers had been cast, of which 196 votes were declared valid, and none were void. Of the valid votes, 196 were cast in favor of Comrade Josef Kempny, the candidate of the National Front for election to the post of chairman of the Czech National Council. We congratulate him on being elected. [applause] [end recording]

Unanimous too was the election of Deputies Oldrich Volenik, Marie Jarosova, Oldrich; Bursky and Josef Kana as deputy chairman of the Czech National Council. The deputies then went on to approve the composition of the new 25-member Presidium of the Czech National Council, and constituted nine deputies' committees. Concluding the meeting, Comrade Josef Kempny expressed his gratitude for the trust shown by the deputies in the elected Presidium of the Czech National Council. Here is a part of what he said:

[Begin recording] All the conditions have been created for us to do our work successfully. We can call on the experience of deputies from a wide variety of workplaces in industry, construction, agriculture, services, transport and other areas of the life of society. We hope that those deputies of the Czech National Council who have been elected to this responsible post for the first time will bring to our common work new methods and inspiration. On behalf of all the deputies who have worked in the Czech National Council in the previous term, I can promise them comradely help and cooperation. The Czech National Council will be guided consistently by the categorical need to carry through the basic strategy of the 17th party congress, and that is the speed up socioeconomic and social development. Through the means vested in it by the Constitution, it will play its part in the intensification of the national economy through the application of scientific and technical progress in close cooperation with the socialist countries and especially with the Soviet Union. We realize that it is solely on this basis that the living standard can be raised and the social and cultural conditions of the life of the citizens of our country be improved in every way, that the conditions for the further development of our country can be created and that a contribution can be made to progress and the preservation of peace throughout the world in the framework of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union. [end recording]

Today's constituent meeting of the highest legislative body of the Slovak SR, the Slovak National Council, was attended in Bratislava by Comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, other leading party officials and members of the Slovak government. Deputy Viliam Salgovic was unanimously reelected in a secret ballot to be chairman of the Slovak National Council. Here is part of what he said at the end of his speech at the constituent meeting:

[Begin recording in Slovak] From the point of view of both the present and future development of our society, it remains a topical task in the framework of our constitutional obligations and principles to continue to improve our cooperation with the Federal Assembly of the CSSR and the Czech National Council for the further development and perfection of the Czechoslovak federation, for the consolidation of our integrated Czechoslovak state and for the fraternal coexistence and cooperation between both our nations and all our nationalities. In working out the congress documents, we will be guided by the need to be innovative in preparing the proceedings of our bodies, to be innovative in passing measures and recommendations for tackling problems and in pressing for them to be implemented consistently. We start out from the basis that at a juncture when a new style of work is needed, a new and more principled approach is also required to monitoring the implementation of resolutions that have been passed. At the same time, we will not lose sight of the call made at the CPSL congress for an improvement in the projection, planning and thereby the overall quality of the activity of the Slovak National Council, its bodies and deputies. [end recording]

SLOVAK SR REELECTS COLOTKA, APPOINTS MINISTERS

LD181258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Report by Ladislav Mikus]

[Text] The Slovak National Council Presidium met at Bratislava Castle this morning at its first session in the eighth period of office.

The session was chaired by Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council. According to the constitutional law of the Czechoslovak Federation, the Slovak National Council Presidium accepted the resignation of the government of the Slovak SR and expressed gratitude at the same time to Peter Colotka, premier of the resigning government, and all its members for their activity so far. At the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee, the Central Committee Presidium of the National Front of the Slovak SR -- presented by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR, -- and the Slovak National Council Presidium, according to the article of the constitutional law of the Czechoslovak federation, again appointed Professor Dr Peter Colotka to be premier of the Slovak SR. At the recommendation of the above-mentioned central bodies, and at the recommendation of the Premier Peter colotka, the Slovak National Council Presidium appointed further members of the Slovak SR government: Julius Hanus, first deputy premier; Pavol Bahyl, deputy premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission; Milan Rusnak, deputy premier and chairman of the Slovak Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning Commission; and Jaroslav Kansky, deputy premier.

The following ministers also were appointed:

Frantisek Miseje, minister of finance; Stefan Urban, minister of industry; Julius Varga, minister of agriculture and food; Kazimir Nagy, minister of labor and social affairs; Stefan Lazar, minister of interior; Zaroslav Zelko, minister of trade; Dusan Mikllanek, minister of construction; Vladimir Margetin, minister of forestry and water management; Dr Eva Tokolyova, minister of health; Profession Dr Ludovit Kilar, minister of education; National Artist Miroslav Valek, minister of culture; Professor Dr Jan Pjescak, minister of justice; and Dr Stefan Ferenci, minister chairman of the Committee of People's Control of the Slovak SR.

Then, in the Hall of the Czechoslovak Federation of Bratislava Castle, members of the government were sworn in according to the constitutional law.

MINISTERS IN NEW CZECH GOVERNMENT NAMED

LD182113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Lubos Lidicky report from Prague Castle on swearing in of new Czech ministers]

[Excerpt] The new ministers are now taking their oaths before Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, and signing their letters of appointment. The new ministers are:

Premier of the Czech SR: Josef Korcak
First deputy premier: Ladislav Adamec
Deputy premier and chairman of the Czech Planning Commission: Zdenek Krc
Deputy premier: Jaroslav Tlapak
Deputy premier and chairman of the Czech Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning: Frantisek Sramek
Minister of finance: (Jiri Nykodym)
Minister of labor and social affairs: Nasta Baumrukova
Minister of education: Milan Vondruska
Minister of culture: Milan Klusak
Minister of health: Jaroslav Prokopec
Minister of justice: Antonin Kaspar

Minister of interior: Josef Jung
Minister of industry: (Petr Hojer)
Minister of construction: Karel Polak
Minister of agriculture and food: Ondrej Vanek
Minister of forestry and water management: Frantisek Kalina
Minister of trade: (Josef Rab)
Minister chairman of People's Control Committee of the Czech SR: Jan Moti
Ministers without portfolio: Karel Loebl and Vladimir Simek

The government of the Czech SR and each member has important responsibilities to the Czech nation and the entire society for the further all-round development of our socialist country.

Premier Josef Korcak thanked the people for the trust and conviction that the Czech national government will assist the federal government in fulfilling the tasks it faces in the current 5-year plan.

'CULTURAL UNDERGROUND' MEMBER SENTENCED TO JAIL

AU161521 Paris AFP in English 1513 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, June 16 (AFP) -- A member of Czechoslovakia's cultural underground, Eduard Vacek, has been jailed for one year for "breach of principles of socialist morality," according to an announcement here Monday by the "Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Prosecuted" (VONS).

Mr Vacek, a 39-year-old electrical engineer, had been charged with publishing and circulating texts from the Teplice, northern Bohemia, "College of Pataphysics" on such subjects as "the elimination of a traumatism by the evacuation of excrement in a workers' apartment block" and "the influence of the vital middle in the sexual troubles of the individual." The Teplice prosecutor had "ignored the humorous aspect of the writing," VONS said, adding that the case was "a gross breach of freedom of expression."

HERMAN, BENO SPEAK AT BRNO PARTY SEMINAR

LD062313 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] A seminar held in Brno today was devoted to the improving of efficiency of party work after the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Vladimir Herman, candidate Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the South Moravian Regional Party Committee concentrated on the application of new approach to work, more effective methods, and said that a prerequisite for the comprehensive transfer to intensification of the national economy is the growth of the role played by the creative work of people and making use of the most useful experience. Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, spoke about the comprehensive approach to the improvement of methodology of party work, promotion of the principle of quality, efficiency, critical demands and thorough adherence to the party statutes in daily work.

BRIEFS

HERMAN, HAVLIN IN GOTTWALDOV -- The microelectronics festival in Gottwaldov opened in the United Farming Cooperative Slusovice Vladimir Herman, Candidate Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the South Moravian Regional Party Committee, and Josef Javlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, were present at the opening of the festival. [Excerpts] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Jun 86 LD]

MORE REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY EGYPTIAN MINISTER

Meets with Honecker

LD181546 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1126 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, for a friendly talk on Wednesday.

The guest conveyed sincere greetings from Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, which were reciprocated with thanks by Erich Honecker. Erich Honecker viewed the visit by the Egyptian politician as an expression of the good level of relations between the GDR and the Arab Republic of Egypt as well as of the interest in further expanding them. In the course of their talk, Erich Honecker briefed the guest about the results of the 11th SED Party Congress. These were directed toward continuing the proven policy of the unity of economic and social policy as well as the active political dialogue to preserve peace. The undying source and guarantor of the stable development of the GDR is based on the unshakeable relationship of trust between party and people.

Situated on the dividing lines between two different social systems in the heart of Europe, the GDR is doing everything to contribute to improving the international situation, Erich Honecker emphasized. All responsible politicians must act in accordance with the urgent requirement of our times not to maintain the patterns of thought of confrontation but to approach relations between the different social systems, states, and regions in a new way. The proposals by the most recent conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Budapest was characterised by this approach. They were an appeal to reason and the goodwill of all who are concerned with the peaceful future of mankind.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the growing contribution by the Nonaligned Movement, which the Arab Republic of Egypt is a respected member of, and to the preservation of world peace.

Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid gave information about the domestic and foreign policies of the Arab Republic of Egypt. He emphasised that Egypt supports all proposals and initiatives aimed at lessening international tensions and rejected the use of force to solve international dipsutes.

Erich Honecker and Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid agreed that regional sources of tension and conflict represent a serious danger to world peace and to the development of the countries concerned. This is also true of the Near East conflict, whose just and lasting settlement can be achieved by a collective effort which includes the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In this connection Erich Honecker emphasized the GDR's support for an international Near East conference under the auspices of the United Nations. He emphasized that the GDR supports all steps to turn the Mediterranean area into a zone of stable peace, in the face of the tense situation in that area due to aggressive imperialist actions.

The interlocutors noted with satisfaction that the many years of relations between the GDR and the Arab Republic of Egypt has undergone an upswing the last few years. They announced their firm intention to open up further opportunities for cooperation. Both sides agreed that the foreign minister's visit to the GDR has turned over a new page in relations between both states. An important contribution to improving the international situation is being made with the expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation and the continuation of the political dialogue between the representatives of both states.

GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer and Heinz Eichler, the State Council secretary, took part in the talk.

Also present was Wolfgang Schuessler, the GDR Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Mustafa Ahmad Hanafi, the Egyptian ambassador to the GDR

Received by Stoph

LD181327 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- Their satisfaction with the level of bilateral relations was expressed by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and the Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on Wednesday in Berlin. Willi Stoph described the mutually beneficial cooperation as a good example of peaceful international relations for the well-being of both peoples and as a contribution to the improvement of the international situation.

The guest explained the foundations of the further development of his country. He stated the willingness of Egypt to expand reciprocal relations. The interlocutors were in agreement that there existed good opportunities for further cooperation between both countries in accordance with their development aims. The precondition for this -- both politicians emphasized -- was the preservation and safeguarding of peace.

Willi Stoph gave the assurance that the GDR, the decisions of the most recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Budapest, would continue to pursue a policy of dialogue and cooperation with all forces interested in peace and understanding.

Willi Stoph and Al-Majid emphasized in agreement the urgency of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Near East problem and supported the calling of an international Near East conference with the equal participation of the PLO.

Al-Majid was received by Chief Major Erhard Krack in the Berlin town hall on the same day.

Concludes Talks

LD181749 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- The official talks between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Dr Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, depluty prime minister and foreign minister of Egypt, were continued and concluded in Berlin today.

The two foreign ministers stresed in their official talks that the relations between the states are developing without problems. This strengthens the desire on both sides for steady expansion of cooperation in politics, the economy, sciences and technology and culture. Such a development was not only in the interest of both nations but also had the effect of a stabilizing factor in the tense international relations.

Oskar Fischer and Dr Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid emphasized that in view of the great dangers and serious problems confronting mankind everything has to be done to safeguard for the peoples a future free from war and famine. They were convinced that this great joint interest of the peoples will release and unify that great force which is needed to achieve this noble aim of mankind.

Dr Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid ended his official visit to the GDR on the same day. He was cordially seen of at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Oskar Fischer.

FISCHER RECEIVES MEXICAN FOREIGN UNDER SECRETARY

LD182143 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR and Mexico are agreed that the tense international situation requires increased efforts and an active contribution by all states to achieve an end to the arms race on earth, to prevent its expansion to space and to banish the threat of war. This was noted today at a talk between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Mexican Foreign Under Secretary Alfonso de Rosenzweig-Diaz.

Oskar Fischer outlined to his guest the primary aims and directions of the GDR's international policy, decided at the 11th SED Congress, and significant aspects of the 11 June appeal made by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states.

The Mexican spoke about the activities of Mexico within the framework of the six-state disarmament and peace initiative and explained Mexico's diverse efforts in the framework of the Contadora process for a peaceful solution to the conflict in Central America.

Oskar Fischer paid tribute to the active role of Mexico in the search to secure peace in the region. He affirmed the GDR's attitude of solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people to maintain their sovereign rights and to repulse all forms of the threat and use of force from outside.

The two sides paid tribute to the high level of relations of friendship between the GDR and Mexico and advocated more bilateral cooperation.

Alfonso de Rosenzweig-Diaz is in Berlin for consultations with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer.

HONECKER RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM ABROAD

LD182128 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin 18 Jun (ADN) -- On the occasion of his reelection as chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has received cordial congratulations from abroad.

Congratulations have been sent by: the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Acommittee and president of the CSSR; Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the DPRK; Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Richard von Weizsaecker, president of the FRG, and Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of the FRG.

'TEXT' OF STATE-PARTY STATEMENT ON PACT MEETING

LD181745 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 18 Jun 86:

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- Here is the text of the joint statement by the SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers, entitled "Preventing the Calamity of a Nuclear War and Achieving a Turn for the Better -- On the Results of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Member States in Budapest 10 and 11 June," released in Berlin today.

The SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers fully and wholly agree with the results of the regular conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states on 10 and 11 June this year in Budapest. They thank Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for the work of the delegation headed by him. They emphasize the resolve of the GDR to actively contribute to the implementation of the decisions taken at the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee.

In a complicated and dangerous time, the allied socialist states have pointed out an immediately accessible path for preventing the calamity of a nuclear war and achieving an improvement of the international situation for the better. This position corresponds to the nature of socialism. Proof of this is the 27th CPSU Congress, the 11 SED Congress, as as well as the party congresses of the fraternal parties. The appeal to the NATO states and all European countries to reduce the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe adopted by the Political Consultative Committee takes account of the concern of nations about the continuing escalation of the international situation and opens the way to halting the spiral of the arms race.

The new proposals of the Warsaw Pact states are aimed at dismantling within a few years the military confrontation in Europe, where the weapons arsenals are more than full and where the main military forces of both world systems directly face one another, and at guaranteeing the security of all nations with increasingly fewer weapons. The Warsaw Pact states present a concrete and at the same time flexible negotiating offer to reduce the armed forces and conventional arms gradually by the early 1990s to one-quarter of their present level. With the new initiative and the proposals made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the socialist states have at their disposal a complex program for reducing each category of weapons according to the principle of equality and equal security and being able to verify these steps effectively. In the interest of rapid implementation, they are ready to discuss their proposals both in their overall and their individual elements and to conclude either a comprehensive or a partial agreement.

The participants in the Budapest meeting expressed serious concern that the United States has so far not displayed any readiness to take concrete steps to improve the international situation. The declared intention of the United States no longer to feel itself tied to the SALT II agreement from the end of this year onwards is particularly dangerous. But the hopeful beginnings for a turn for the better which began to stir with the Geneva summit meeting, mut not be undercut.

The Politburo, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers are firmly convinced that it is possible to ban the danger of war and to carry through a turn for the better through the joint efforts of all forces of peace, of reason, and of realism all forces with political responsibility, and the govenments and peoples of Europe, are called upon to grasp the opportunity which is available and to stop the dangerous arms race. The unerring guide for the foreign political actions of the socialist countries is that the only reasonable path for guiding international relations back on to the path of detente is the peaceful coexistence of states and their cooperation in guaranteeing international security. At the same time, the conference demonstrated the resolve of the Warsaw Pact states to do what is necessary for guaranteeing the military strategic balance on an increasingly low level.

The Politburo, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers expressly welcome that the states of the Warsaw Pact reaffirmed their support in solidarity for the countries and peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are fighting for their national and social liberation, independence, and sovereignty. Together, the fraternal countries support the removal of underdevelopment and neocolonialist exploitation. They condemn the policy of threat, blackmail, and interference of U.S. imperialism.

The conference paid particular attention to further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the allied socialist states and their comprehensive cooperation. The Politburo, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers have a high opinion of the steps taken recently to further develop of the fraternal alliance andd to increase the effectiveness of cooperation in all fields. In accordance with the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, the GDR will continue to contribute actively to deepening relations between the fraternal countries, particularly with the Soviet Union, on a state level as well as a social level.

All the fraternal states have resolved to do much in the coming years, individually, as well as jointly. The increasingly better connection between the advantages of socialism and the demands of scientific-technological economic integration has increasing importance in this context. On the basis of the basic agreements for scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000 concluded with the USSR and the other fraternal states, the GDR will play its part in realizing the great projects in the field of science, technology, and production.

The Politburo, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers are certain that the communists and all the people of the GDR will reaffirm their unanimous agreement with the peace program of the socialist community, with the far-reaching decisions of he Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee, and link it with readiness for new work deeds to strengthen our country and socialism. The stronger socialism, the more secure peace.

WARSAW PACT APPEAL EQUATED WITH DETENTE

AU171821 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Peter Sereny: "A Real Basis for Negotiations" --passages published in italics]

[Text] As a matter of coincidence the American president gave a press conference only a few hours after the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact was published. Thus, whether we want to or not, we must notice the CONTRAST IN APPROACH that creates a tension between the two messages. For while the socialist allies have made an important and extensive proposal to open ways for a new pan-European agreement -- thus assuming the participation of the United States of America as well -- on the limitation of armed forces and weaponry, the number one man of the United States of America has repeated his intention of "going beyond" SALT II, the basic agreement made with the Soviet Union on arms limitation.

In the midst of the Warsaw Pact proposal for an agreement on confidence building, who is responsible for reminding us from overseas that in recent weeks and months actions over there have involved the very opposite?

We can still remember the storm caused by the announcement of the american "burial" of SALT II at NATO's foreign ministerial session in Halifax 2 weeks ago, when the United States stood alone against its 15 allies. The /FINANCIAL TIMES/ then noted with regret that the controversies surrounding SALT II and the future of the East-West arms reduction talks have upset the foreign ministers' efforts to launch a counter-propaganda campaign following the Soviet initiatives. (The British paper said that "the ministers had been firing at each other instead of releasing doves of peace.")

It is obvious that Washington's behaviour is the source of discord on the Western side. It is no use trying to interpret the peace initiatives of the socialist countries as if they contained some aspects of "separation tactics." The intention of these countries is something else, and this is clear from the passage in the Warsaw Pact's Budapest appeal which deals not only with the continuation of dialogues between the two alliance ORGANIZATIONS but also deals with the establishment of relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

There are clear and unamibuous intentions, aims, and means. Our alliance, the Warsaw Pact, starts from the basis -- as has just recently been stressed again -- that "in the present situation there is no reasonable alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states."

It is firmly convinced that only political means and the combined efforts of all states can provide a reliable guarantee of security and conditions of progress and development for all countries and peoples. Therefore, its member states "are determined to support the continuation and deepening of political dialogues between states with different social systems, and are determined to ensure that these dialogues are effective and precise to a maximum extent."

And this not only in words but also in DEEDS.

Was is not the intention of being PRECISE AND EFFECTIVE that again guide the Warsaw pact when, considering both time limits and quantity indicators, they offered an explicit and detailed program for limiting European armed forces and conventional weaponry?

In this article there is no need to repeat the main points of the program because the full text of the Warsaw pact appeal was published in our paper on Thursday [12 June]. However, to make the porportions more perceptible, one piece of information must still be noted here. The extent of troop reduction suggested at present by the Warsaw pact is 10 TIMES GREATER than that principally agreed at the Vienna talks so far; and at a later stage this reduction would reach a total of 1 million troops on both sides by the nineties. WHAT IS MORE, THESE 1 MILLION TROOPS ARE TO BE DISARMED IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEIR WEAPONS WOULD ALSO BE WITHDRAWN AT THE SAME TIME, AND PARTIALLY DESTROYED! According to the proposal of our alliance this would take place with strict verification, for which purpose a consultative commission should be set up with the participation of NATO, the Warsaw Pact, and all other -- even neutral -- European countries interested in reduction. In fact, it is our opinion that DISARMAMENT IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT VERIFICATON, JUST AS VERIFICATION WOULD MAKE NO SENSE WITHOUT DISARMAMENT.

It is clear from the viewpoint of both preciseness and efficiency that the Warsaw Pact has at present proposed a FAR-REACHED BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS to its Western partners, and on the subject of conventional arms this basis is similar to the multi-stage program for nuclear and biological disarmament up to the end of the century proposed by the Soviet Union at the beginning of the year, and accepted by its allies. (One aspect of this concept is elaborated by the "star peace" plan and the related cooperation to be organized by the WORLD SPACE AGENCY of which Mikhail Gorbachev spoke in Csepel this week, and the official version of which has been presented to the UN secretary general by the head of the Soviet Government.)

Although this present appeal is a complete issue in itself, it is in fact an organic PART of the January nuclear disarmament proposal and again contradicts the argument of some Atlantic politicans that the elimination of opposing missiles in Europe would allow the conventional forces of the East to gain superiority. The Warsaw Pact does not suggest a "one-sided" reduction, but rather the kind of reduction that would further push back the level of opposition with regard to both nuclear and conventional forces by maintaining the balance of forces.

We have mentioned above a basis for negotiations, because this proposal is completely open, just like all the other proposals made by our alliance, and it does not set preconditions with regard to either form or content. A good example of this is the fact that the issue has a pan-European character, and it suggests a possible new forum without withdrawing from using the present mechanisms of the Vienna and Stockholm negotiations, which could be stimulated by holding discussions about the new proposal.

As it happens, in its Budapest appeal of 17 years ago -- unprecedented in the history of our continent -- the Warsaw Pact suggested the preparation of a pan-European conference on security and cooperation that was finally staged in Helsinki, and its memorable Final act still has a great political impact. And it is symbolic that our alliance has again issued an important and new pan-European appeal in Budapest; this time on reducing the opposing military forces.

This appeal reflects the fact that the Warsaw Pact member-states DO NOT MERLY CONSIDER HELSINKI AS A SOURCE OF QUOTATIONS, BUT ARE WILLING TO TAKE ACTIVE STEPS TO PROMOTE THE PAN-EUROPEAN PROCESS BEARING THE HELSINKI TRADE MARK. The festive communique formulated jointly by the seven socialist countries reflects the spirit of the Final Document: "They will never, under any circumstances, begin armed actions against any European or other countries in the world, if no aggression is directed against them."

In our capital city this week the Warsaw Pact summit meeting called for the renewal of detente and for the construction of Europe that cooperates in peace and good neighborliness. On behalf of the conference hosts JANOS KADAR said the following: "We are firmly convinced that our new and realistic initiative to achieve our main targets will show a feasible solution to the most important problems facing the whole of mankind. We trust in the persuasive strength of our proposals for their realization, we call upon all politicians, parties, and organizations of the world, and call upon all peace-loving and honest people of goodwill to cooperate and collaborate."

U.S. IN NO HURRY TO REPLY TO GENEVA PROPOSAL

LD182104 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] It seems the Washington administration does not wish to reply to the Soviet Union's latest Geneva proposals for some time. The White House spokesman in essence admitted that no unified stance has yet evolved within the government; what is more there are arguments. The more extreme wing, grouped around Secretary of Defense Weinberger, considers limitaton of the space armament program as being unacceptable. At the same time the NEW YORK TIMES has also confirmed the report that President Reagan has proposed a Soviet-U.S. foreign ministerial exchange of views to General Secretary Gorbachev as a preparation for their summit meeting. Dobrinin, the USSR ambassador in Washington, is expected to hand President Reagan the reply message from Gorbachev, the paper writes.

KADAR, LEADERS GREET BCP, SED COUNTERPARTS

LD181750 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, Jun 18 (MTI) -- Janos Kardar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, cabled their greetings to Todor Zhivkov, on the occasion of his re-election as president of the States Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, cabled his greetings to Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, cabled his greeting to Stanko Todorov, president of the Bulgarian National Assembly, on the occasion of their re-election.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidental Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, cabled their greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, on the occasion of his re-election as chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, greeted Willi Stoph, on the occasion of his re-election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, cabled his greetings to Horst Sindermann, on the occasion of his re-election as president of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic.

WORLD CUP VIEWING BLAMED FOR PRODUCTION LOSSES

LD181320 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] How far does electricity consumption in Hungary reflect the fact that the television reports on the football matches in Mexico go on till 0200 or longer at night? We telephoned Janos Szabo, of the National Electricity Grid, to answer this question.

[Begin recording] [Szabo] Yes, national consumption during the first half of the matches is 100-200 megawatts higher than usual; this corresponds to about 1 million television sets being used. By the second half of the matches the extra consumption is only half this figure. [End recording]

[Reporter] It is not certain that those who watch matches at night can work next morning. We called the works matches at night can work next morning. We called the works matches at night can work next morning. We called the works manager of the Csepel piston factory's foundry, Imre Kurucz.

[Begin recording] [Kurucz] When there is a good match, we know about it because they do not come in to work. They simply do not come in. The number of absentees has gone up tremendously; there are people who we have not been able to find for the last 4 weeks. We send them telegrams, go to their homes, but cannot find them. They are real football fans. I am sure that they are just watching the matches.

[Reporter] They are not on Vacation?

[Kurucz] No. Many people wanted to go on holiday but because of this we did not let them.

[Reporter] And what about those who are at work? How tired are they because of the late nights watching football on the television?

[Kurucz] This has had a really detrimental effect on production. On average, at present we are achieving 60 percent of our normal production.

[Reporter] I have a strong suspicion that the situation is not dismilar at other places of work either, even in the offices. The World Cup is only a game but work is not a game. We must not let these cases of lack of discipline be overlooked in a spirit of good cheer. They cause serious damage to the economy at a time when every minute of working time is vital.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES BULGARIA , ZHIVKOV

LD182241 Warsaw PAP in English 2205 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 18 -- On behalf of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Poland's Council of State, PUWP CC first secretary, President of Poland's Council of State Wojciech Jarulzelski has sent a cable with cordial congratulations and best wishes to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the Bulgarian Council of State in connection with his re-election as president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner has sent a congratulatory cable to Georgi Atanasov on the occasion of his re-appointment to the post of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

MONGOLIAS DUGERSUREN MEETS JARUZELSKI, DEPARTS

LD181335 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, has left our country. Before departing the Mongolian guest was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski. Mangalyn Dugersuren was seen off at Okecie Airport by the leadership of the Polish Foreign Ministry.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETS 17 Jun

LD181907 Warsaw PAP in English 1736 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 18: On June 17, the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC once again appraised the state of implementation of tasks ensuing from the decisions taken by the 16th full session of the PUWP CC that dealt with the working class problems.

The Political bureau stated that the implementation of the tasks set by the 16th plenum, as well as of those which arose in the course of the subsequent consultations, was taken up in full. A majority of intentions was carried through -- the remaining part being in the course of implementation. Strengthening was the worker character of the party, with the number of workers slowly but systematically growing among the party candidates. [sentence as received]

The growth of the political role of the working class and of its influence upon the state's activities was the typical trend over the entire period between the 9th and the 10th congresses of the party. The democratization of the socio-political life and the economic reform strengthened the sense of responsibility in the consciousness of the working class and consolidated its role as the co-husband [as received] of country.

Realized is one of the major tasks set by the 16th plenary meeting, that is the amelioration of the economic reform. Efforts are made in particular in favour of the consistent application of the reform's durable solutions. The adoption within the national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990 of the already worked out draft systemic corrections will be an important step on this path.

The party regards it as fundamental duty to create conditions for the social and material advancement of the working class. It treats that in a close dependence on and relation to the economic processes and economic growth.

The working class should be an active spokesman for ushering in modern methods of moulding wages, for equitable and complete tying of the latter to the actual work input.

Wherever it is possible, it is necessary to speed up the introduction of the brigade-like work organization, of partners' groups, of assigning tasks to workers' teams. It was stated that the action of the factory social service was systematically improving.

The Political Bureau also reviewed, in close connection with the 16th plenum's problematique, a report on the work safety and hygiene in the period between the 9th and 19th Congresses of the PUWP.

The decisions made in the years 1981-1985 and the multi-pronged action taken have made to achieving some progress in the work protection, as well as for overcoming some of the adverse phenomena. The outlays for improving the work conditions have gone up for fourfold.

The Political bureau assessed the course of voivodship party conferences held in connection with the forthcoming PUWP congress. Factory and voivodship conferences elected a total of 1,776 delegates to the 10th party congress, including 255 elected directly at conferences organized in factories.

The campaign preceding the party congress confirmed the party's active presence in all spheres of (the coutry's) political, economic, and social life. Party links act more effectively, and discipline among party members has strenghened.

The outcome of nationwide discussion will find reflection in the resolution and other documents to be adopted at the congress. Special attention should be paid to those problems on which opinions varied. These problems will be taken up and carefully studied by the party's new authorities.

The Political Bureau was briefed on the course and resuts of the meeting which the Consultative Political Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty had in Budapest. The Political Bureau voiced its full support for the programme of armed forces and oncentional arms reduction in Europe spelled out in the message issued by states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty. Poland is going to do all it can to promote materialization of the proposals including in the message. This is fully in tune with the Policy raison d'etat and the most vital interests of the Polish nation and state.

The Political Bureau fully approved of the activities of the Polish delegation at the Budapest conference of the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Treaty and recommended to the appropriate state bodies to carry out the adopted arrangements.

The Political Bureau got acquainted with the course and outcome of the official visit to Poland by the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Canaan Sodindo Banana.

The first meeting at so high a level in Poland's relations with Zimbabwe was of a vital political significance. It will contribute, too, to the development of economic cooperation.

The importance of the talks of the president of the Council of State with the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe on international issues is underscored by the fact that that country is going to assume shortly the leadership of the movement of the non-aligned states.

The meeting made a contribution ot the further consolidation of the broad front of forces coming for peace, detente and equal-right cooperation and strengthens their solidarity in the struggles against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid.

SEJM DISCUSSES ALCOHOLISM, OTHER PROBLEMS

Jaruzelski Attends Session

LD181947 Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 18 -- A two-day Sejm meeting started here today to discuss strengthening of the nation's moral soundness and prevention and [words indistinct] on appraisal of implementation of laws in this respect.

The meeting is attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner.

Chairman of the Sejm Committee for Administration, Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice Jozef Barecki as the first speaker today presented deputies' opinion and conculsions concerning the topic of the meeting.

Justice Minister Speaks

LD182203 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Justice Minister "Domeradzki Speech in Sejm;" (abridged) -- PAP headline]

[Text] In the government's opinion best effects in the fight against social ills can be attained by way of opposing the causes underlying them. The campaign aimed to improve the nation's moral health,initiated by the PUWP, found support in the activities of the Government Committee for the Observance of Law Public Order, and Social Discipline, and in the committee's report on crime rates and social Ills, and lines to counteract and prevent them, among others, on May 12 the Council of Ministers approved a government Programme on Counteracting Social Ills and Crime in the Years 1986-90 and timetable a of concrete measures to put it into effect.

After three years of implementing the law on education for sobriety and counteracting alcoholism we can say that it failed to produce expected results. Alcohol consumption is on the rise. According to preliminary estimats some 900 thousand people are dependent on alcohol, while another three million indulge in excessive drinking. Alcohol proves to be the main cause for divorce. About none percent of children are raised in families abusing alcohol.

Last year we sold 689 billion zloty and 84 million dollar worth of alcohol. Alcohol [words indistinct] work establishments, where apart from moral losses it produces economic losses [words indistinct] which we all transmit yearly to finance poor quality of products unacceptable both at the domestic and foreign markets.

This year, changes in the structure of production of alcohol and organization of distribution are visible. The number of offences such as illegal distillation and profiteering in the field has shrunk. The system of counteracting alcohol does not require any fundamental changes. However, attention must primarily be focussed on comprehensive, consistent implementation of the provisions of the law.

Drug addiction has emerged over the last few years as a phenomenon close to alcohol abuse and alcoholism. It primarily assails teenager, as every fourth addiction is a school student.

According to health service statistics, some 30 thousand individuals are addicted to drugs, and addiction, which promotes a preventive-and-therapeutic model of counteracting it in tune with world experience and Poland's international obligations, opened a qualitatively new phase of opposing that phenomenon. Government actions receive backing from a public movement geared to prevention of drug addiction.

The government is of the opinion that first of all there is need to curb availability of drugs, with special emphasis on poppy straw and poppy-heads. Another line of action comprises repressing those who make drugs more easily available by producing or trafficking them.

An estimated eight to ten percent of youth, or about a million young polish citizens, are threatened with demoralization. Those running the highest risk, and numbering about 170 thousand, are under permanent supervision of family court.

A common objection is aroused by the persistent work skirking and living on incomes illegally earned, incompatible with the principles of social life. The law on the work shirkers did not usher in the common duty to work. It does not cover either all the manifestations of parasitism, but only the shirking of work or of the duty to learn for people aged below 45. This limitation alone deprives the law of the possibilities of a comprehensive solving of the problem of parasitism.

That does not mean, however, that the law does not work and does not bring on effects. In the period of its validity, since January 1983, a total of 190 thousand people falling under the provisions of the law have been registered. At the end of last March, upwards of 90 thousand people were in the non-working and non-learning files. 77 thousand of them were told to work and a majority of them are still working.

At present, some 29 thousand people who led a parasite-like life are doing prison terms. The Council of Ministers obliged the minister of justice to draw up, till next September, draft legal solutions aimed at a more effective prevention and combating of this social ill.

The less-than-a-year old period of validity of the law on the heightened legal responsibility does not provide grounds yet for a full assessment of its effectiveness.

Over the first six months, the crime rate fell down to one percent whereas in the years 1980-1984 the number of crimes was growing 7-16 percent per annum. Summary court procedure was applied last year to 20 thousand people more than in 1984. Among those convicted dominated the property offenders, hooligans, illicit alcohol distillers an profiteers. This tendency stayed level also over the first five months of this year.

The law provided real grounds for a new penal policy under which jailing is ever more frequently replaced by non-penintentiary punishments, above all by economic reprisal, limitations of liberty and extra fines.

The growing number of detected profiteering crimes presents a phenomenon which is particularly painfully felt by society. The past few years manifested a growing number of dangerous, affair-like profiteering committed in an organized way. The heightened penal policy applied towards the profiteers should be carried on.

Barecki Address

LD182225 Warsaw PAP in English 1907 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Speech by Jozef Barecki, chairman of the Sejm Committee for Administration, Internal Affairs and Administrative Affairs, at 18 June Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 June -- Problems related to the ethical side of social life in Poland draw an ever bigger response in the talks among Poles and arouse concern over the health of the nation. At its previous, 9th congress, at the dramatic moments of our nation and state, the party drew up and adopted a programme for socialist renewal and charted avenues towards amelioration of the republic.

This programme has been and is per se an evidence of the party's morality and, at the same time, an evidence to its determination in restoring the due role to the moral norms in the functioning of the state and in the life of citizens. The renewal programme has become the foundation for the creation by the Sejm of a legal system reflecting the profound concern of the supreme organ of state authority over the protection of socialist moral norms, over the consolidation of the rule of law, over the organization of conditions for social order and security of citizens.

The laws passed with a view to preventing the social ill and combating crime are an important manifestation of this concern.

The analyses of the evaluations made indicate all of these laws were needful and they are a correct answer to the postulates and expectations of the working people.

Generally, prevailing is the viewpoint that the laws make up a comprehensive system counteracting the perils and apart from the work shirkers law do not require basic amendments.

The amending motions tabled in are of a complementary character, specifying in more detail or enlarging some of the solutions.

All the positive effects of the laws' observance are manifest. It is believed, however, they are incommensurate to the possiblities provided. Particularly much criticism has been aroused by the observance of the laws on sobriety education and work shrikers.

The assessments bear out the common belief that alcoholism should be regarded as the basic peril.

A year ago the average Pole drank up 6.8 litres of alcohol per annum and after the illicit alcohol is added up, then the figure is 8 litres. The date collected this year indicate the alcohol consumption growing. Could that be that the law is faulty? Quite on the contrary. It is being fixed up positively. The point is that no law can solve anything, unless it is consistently applied. A majority of assessments claim the law is good, and in many solutions -- innovative, only its observance is bad.

Numerous methods of circumventing it and blunting the adopted provisions have appeared. The diversified preventive measures stipulated for in the law are taken advantage of to an insufficient extent.

Of the conclusions of a legal nature it is proposed, among other things, to introduce a duty of indicating alcohol-related sacking in work certificates, introducing a ban on holding managerial positions by people who abuse alcohol while on duty or who tolerate alcohol in the institution in their charge.

Alcoholism did not appear in socialism. [sentence as received] A number of Western states drink more alcohol. There is more crime under its impact, more demoralization. It is not a bidding that matters at this point. It is a side remark for those who want to put this plague, born under different circumstances, shaped up over the centuries and deeply rooted in manners, at the doorstep of socialism, for the benefit of political strife.

True, for a long period of time the harmfulness of alcoholism was not perceived in our country. Very often its scope was shamefacedly swept under the carpet. At present we have chosen the most appropriate method of conduct: Uncompromising fight against it.

It is likewise with drug addiction. It is not our social system to have given rise to it. Drug addiction was making rounds in our country in the pre-war period. It eats into the health of millions of minors and adults in the U.S., the FRG, in tens of states of the world.

We have the awareness of the misery which this phenomenon may bring about amid our youths, too. This is manifested, among others, by the law on drug addiction prevention. Despite the fact that little time has passed since its adoption, the climate around this peril has distinctly changed. The law spurred institutions and broad circles of young people to action and propped up social initiative, such as the "Monar" (organization running voluntary rehabilitation centres for drug addicts).

It is commonly postulated to adopt harsh penal sanctions against kpeople preoccupied with the manufacturing and trafficking of drugs.

Most of the controversial opinions were prompted by control of materialization of the law on work shirkers. Polish society is very strict in negative appraising social parasites. Hence a universal demand for actions to force work shirkers to take to honest work.

The opinion is being voiced that a possible amendment to the law should not interfere with the core of the law, namely its compatibility with Polish or international law.

Combat against social parasitism should be waged consistently. The law should be approached as one of the measures in a broad system of strife against that ill.

A year ago we passed a law on special legal liability to bind till 1988. We were forced to do so by the rising crime rates and growing social ills, whose sources could be traced down to a specific, years-long negative social potential, partly attributable to historic facts and duly propelled by conscious anarchization of life in this country and depreciation of the law in the years 1980 and 1981.

A year which lapsed since the law under discussion came into force has brought visible positive results. The number of grave crimes has diminished and administration of justice has come to be a shorter process.

Putting a curb on crime was necessary. Society is gaining confidence in that the law ever more effectively protects public order and safeguards security.

However, threats have not yet been overcome and laws alone can hardly do all the business. The fact is ever more widely perceived.

We are not mounting signposts in wilderness devoid of social commitment. Opinions (collected by the social opinion sounding centre with respect to the campaign for moral renewal of Polish society) prove the actions we have taken are right, and at the same time they confirmed that these actions will receive backing from broad circles of Polish society.

Resolution Issued

LD182231 Warsaw PAP in English 2200 GMT 18 Jun 86

["Sejm Resolution on Combating Social Ills -- (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 18: -- The socialist system of People's Poland creates favourable conditions for shaping and strengthening society's moral health. The Sejm deems it necessary to take firmer actions aimed at preventing all signs of social ills and at struggle with delinquency.

The progressing and tangible normalization of life in the country creates favourable conditions to reduce social ills and to consolidate postive moral norms in relations between people.

Laws passed by the Sejm are conducive towards this goal. They create appropriate conditions to prevent social ills and delinquency. Unfortunately, not all of these laws are consistently implemented. This particularly refers to the law on education in sobriety and combating alcoholism and the law on work shirkers.

The public starts to regard also the gradual degradation of the natural environment resulting in high social costs as an ill.

Actions aimed to pep up the struggle against social ills and delinquency meet with public support. The Sejm positively assesses the hitherto ventures taken to this end by the government. However, the obtained effects are insufficient. This entails the necessity to undertake firm and more efficient steps to secure full and consistent implementation of the regulations of the law.

The Sejm approves of the lines of action embodied in the government Programme To Prevent and Combat Social Ills and Delinquency in the Years 1986-1990. The Sejm recommends the government to submit annual reports on the state of this programme's implementation.

Intensified efforts of the state authorities and law protecting bodies should go together with various forms of active participation of citizens in consolidation of law and order and social discipline.

The Sejm appeals to all the citizens, to all the Poles who the future of their homeland dear to actively participate in the struggle against all signs of ills in their own interest and in the interest of Polish families, the young generation; and in the interest of the whole nation.

MESSNER SPEAKS TO WROCLAW PZPR COMMITTEE

AU091334 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jun 86 p 2

[Report on speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner at the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee headquarters on 5 June]

[Text] PAP -- Zbigniew Messner expressed satisfaction with the visit to Wroclaw Voivodship. It provided him with much valuable information and a new perspective on problems in the region and everyday life and work in the voivodship. Next, replying to 45 questions which had been submitted in advance, Z. Messner spoke at length about the government's economic policy and paid particular attention to issues connected with the implementation of the economic reform. The completion of investment projects which have been under way since the 1970s during the coming years is of particular importance for the further socioeconomic development of the country. At the same time, it is necessary to invest in the modernization of the economy so as to make the best possible use of scientific and technological progress. One of the most serious social problems which needs to be solved is that of ensuring an increase in housing construction. The government wants to build more apartments but the provision of sufficient construction materials has to be ensured and at the same time, output in the relevant enterprises must be increased.

Discussing the effects of the economic reform, the premier stated that a report on the implementation of the reform and the most important tasks for the future has been prepared for delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress. He also discussed issues concerning the repayment of Poland's foreign debt and the consequences of Poland's accession to the International Monetary Fund. In addition, he also discussed agricultural policy and issues in education.

KISCZAK OUTLINES EVENTS PRIOR TO MARTIAL LAW

AU170601 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jun 86 pp 5, 6

["Reprint" of the POLITYKA interview given by General Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, to Andrzej Kepinski and Zbigniew Kilar: "I Will Talk With Everyone ..." -- date and place not given; first paragraph is TRYBUNA LUDU introduction]

[Text] We are reprinting from POLITYKA issue No 24 extensive exerpts of the interview given by General Czeslaw Kiszczak to Andrzej Kepinski and Zbigniew Kilar. The entire interview will soon be published in the second volume of the book entitled "Who Is Who in Poland. In a Different Way." The book was written by Andrzej Kepinski and Zbigniew Kilar and will be pblished by the "Czytelnik" publishing house. POLITYKA chose to publish the second part of the interview, beginning with the events prior to the proclamation of martial law in December 1981. Below is an extensive summary of this publication:

[Kiszczak] Martial law is history today; a great deal has been said and written about it. I would like to recapitulate the evaluations and conclusions that have been embedded sufficiently strongly in the awareness of most of our people. After all, for a long time now everyone has realized that it was necessary to make a final decision, such as that concerning martial law, in a situation that continued to be increasingly obvious toward the end of 1981 -- a situation in which we had anarchy, chaos, economic ruin, and extreme dangers threatening the security of the state and the people.

Today I think everyone realizes that the martial law decision was not an easy matter because of the enormous responsibility it entailed toward the people and the state. Before it could be made we had to be strongly convinced that there was no other way out. Of this we were convinced.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Some people have alleged that the authorities wanted a "violent solution" from the very beginning.

[Kisczak] This is untrue. Between August 1980 and December 1981 the authorities continued to make all possible efforts to achieve agreement with the Solidarity movement, which was organizing itself and developing, and to treat it as a trade union movement. There is evidence to prove this and there are obvious facts to show that this was so, despite any attempts to deny them. The most obvious proof in this connection is the fact that many party members, including those from the party's supreme echelons, were Solidarity members.

What is more -- I do not have to remind you of this-- many people criticized the authorities for their "appeasement." "We have certainly not committed the error of arrogance," said Comrade Wojciech Jaurezelski, PZPR first secretary, in his speech at the seventh plenum in February 1982.

"No one is able to accuse the party and the government of failing to show goodwill and patience. We have always believed and continue to believe in the political instinct of the workers class and in the people's sense of responsibility. We have presevered in stretching out our hand in agreement. This is our moral achievement, one well known to all those who are now indignant about martial law. Even in a situation in which the country continued to disintegrate from day to day and in which the government proposed in the Sejm that a law should be passed to ban strikes temporarily during the winter period, Solidarity responded by threatening a general strike and various important people rose in great indignation and protest ... We issued many open and loud warnings against dangers. Our authorities announced that they would not recoil from the use of constitutional means of defending the state if this were to become inevitable. We said this many times during negotiations and in the Sejm. We said this in the fourth and sixth plenum resolutions. We did not lurk in darkness."

Let me add that those people who opposed the manipulation and political aggressiveness of the anticommunist groups that had penetrated Solidarity continued to be eliminated from the leading structures of Solidarity. The best known example of this is Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, who signed the Jastrzebie agreement, but similar cases occurred in other places, including Lublin where Kazimierz Chranowski was dismissed from the chairmanship of the Solidarity branch in the Agromet enterprise and where activist Boleslaw Cwikla was removed by Solidarity authorities. Marian Juszczuk, Jaroslaw Mroczek, and Andrzej Jacek Zielinski, who were members of the Interfactory Strike Committee and later on, of the Interfactory Workers Committee, resigned from their positions in the presidium of the latter committee because they were convinced that Jurczyk and Wadolowski displayed aggressive political attitudes and showed leanings toward dictatorship, violating the principles of trade union democracy.

[Kepinski, Kilar] What did the authorities do as the domestic situation continued to be aggravated?

[Kiszczak] We continued to be increasingly aware that the victory of the realistic workers element in Solidarity was becoming less and less probable with each passing day. At the same time, we could see that the Solidarity groups of extremist leaders, who manipulated the masses of trade unionists and pushed them toward an open confrontation, continued to be radicalized with increasingly greater speed and danger. All in all, these features were going to result in destabilization of the state and a fratricidal conflict.

The talks between representatives of the authorities, led by Vice Premier M.F. Rakowski, as he was then, and the Solidarity leaders were broken off by the latter without any ceremony. Let me also remind you that the meeting between General W. Jaruzelski, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, and Lech Walesa on 4 November 1981 did not help eliminate the confrontational trends within Solidarity. The talks that the Ministry of Internal Affairs had with some more realistic Solidarity leaders were also futile. That is why in this situation it was decided to get ready for more radical measures.

[Kepinski, Kilar] We understand that these preparations were surrounded by strict secrecy.

[Kiszczak] Organizational and technical matters were veiled in strict secrecy. As for the deployment of the law-enforcing units in Aleje Jerozolimskie, in Marszalkowska Street, and in the High Officer Firefighting School, we regarded it as a warning and a bucket of cold water over the heads of those who in their political blindness continued to talk abou the "government lying prostrate in the street" and continued to conscously push the masses of trade unions toward a reckless action that was bound to end in a bloody confrontation. We also expected that the masses of trade unionists would begin to think and to reject and condemn the adventurists.

[Kepinski, Kilar] This means that those who oppose the state should assume that the authorities are ready to use force to prevent an intended coup?

[Kiszczak] Yes. As I have said, the authorities did not make any secret of this. We also knew that all our preparations were under very close scrutiny by our external adversary. On the night of 6-7 or 7-8 November 1981 the U.S. intelligence service evacuated its unsuspected and valuable agent from Poland -- former Colonel Ryszard Kuklinski and his family. Because of his position in the General Staff, Kuklinski knew about the current state of preparations for a possible introduction of martial law. When we realized what had happened we carried out a profound analysis of the true motives of this sudden operation. This analysis produced the conclusion that the West was playing a thoroughly criminal game.

[Kepinski, Kilar] The nam in question reached his spying headquarters?

[Kiszczak] Yes he did; as of 8 November 1981 his Washington employers were in possession of unlimited opportunities to warn their Polish political agents and collaborators, the Solidarity leaders, and the Catholic Church. However, they did not do this and kept mum in the extreme.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Why?

[Kiszczak] This is precisely the crux of the matter. Having withdrawn an agent who was placed so favorably, the CIA counted on the disorganization of our preparations and, at the same time, carefully hid the fact that Kuklinski had been evacuated in order not to weaken the resolve of the Solidarity extremists. Perhaps a warning might have sobered and made the advocates of the "final confrontation" more cautious. It is certain that the lealding Solidarity activists at that memorable Solidarity session at Radom on 3 December 1981 would not have uttered such sentences as "sock their jaws," "this will be their last fight," and "confrontation is inevitable" if such a warning had been issued.

Poland's enemies did not want to prevent such threats. They clearly expected that the introduction of martial law would fail in such a situation, that we would not be able to paralyze the counterrevolution fully and effectively, and that a bloody confrontation would follow.

This means they expected that Poland would become a kind of Lebanon. No doubt they also dreamed about a possible allied intervention by the Warsaw Pact countries and about all the results of such an intervention. As you can see, the imperialist forces in the West were interested in the "radical alternative" -- in bloodshed in Poland. At the same time, the Western patrons once again swindled and completely ignored their Polish friends, regarding them as "raw material of history" and as a means of implementing their global showdown with socialism. This means that they failed to appreciate the mercenary devotion and absolute obedience of their Polish champions. My gorge rises at the fact that these people have still not learned anything and still regard it as an honor to "visit" some Western embassies, receive cheap eulogies, and report tendentiously to their "hosts" on the country's current situation.

It was not until martial law had been introduced that Secretary of State A. Haig intimated that Washington "has obtained some information about the coming crisis." I am quoting from a NEWSWEEK article published on 20 December 1982, which means that only after more than a year was the U.S. press led to partially reveal the CIA's espionage activities. The article in question is full of lies and inadquacies, which are supposed to excuse the Americans in the eyes of the swindled and ignored extremists in Solidarity and all the other "sympathisers" with U.S. policy and subversion. The article in question ends with this spectacular conclusion: "According to one of World War II's legends, Churchill decided not to defend Coventry Cathedral against the German bomb attack in order to keep secret the fact that the German code had been cracked. Perhaps Solidarity has played the role of Coventry Cathedral in the cold war of the eighties." This is a false conclusion! It was the Polish people who were expected to play this tragic role in the name of the anticommunist crusade and U.S. globalism [globalizm].

[Kepinski, Kilar] We know about this article. It attempted to convince readers that the information obtained by an agent must not be divulged in any way so as not to expose the agent and let him be unmasked. The article also stated that there were many informers in Solidarity.

[Kiszcak] A high official in the U.S. Government once again made fun of the leaders of the former Solidarity and of his clients in Poland. I say again that the U.S. agent in question was absolutely safe as early as 8 November 1981 and was in the West together with his family.

The Americans did not at all have to hide the fact that Kiklinski was their agent because at that time he was in absolute safety. He was in the United States, and the Americans knew that he was completely unmasked in Poland and that the Polish authorities knew all about what had happened.

[Kepinski, Kilar] What was done after the escape of the agent in question had been analyzed?

[Kiszczak] In that situation the existing plans and preparations were once again carefully verified, updated, and changed suitably. We did not let ourselves be foxed and paralyzed. All the alternative special activities were governed from the beginning by the basic principle that it is necessary to take action in such a way so as to not even shed a drop of Polish blood. The social and moral costs of the necessary actions involving martial law had to be reduced to a minimum. However, we must realize that the preparations that would make it possible to introduce martial law by decision are one thing, and making such a decision is another thing. Preparing the plans was not in conflict with the truth that the decision on proclaiming martial law was made at the very last moment after all opportunities for avoiding it had been exhausted. These plans were made in case of failure in the authorities' efforts to achieve agreement and in case the Solidarity leaders continued to intensify the line of confrontation, despite persuasion and warnings issued by the highest authorities.

Agent Kuklinski was also perfectly aware of the fact that if, as a result of an unfavorable development of the situation, the decision on martial law had to be made, it would have to be made for various reasons prior to 15 December 1981. The political authorities tried to avoid ultimate measures until the last moment, issuing warnings and appealing to those concerned to come to their senses.

[Kepinski, Kilar] When and under what circumstances was the final decision made? What was the decisive factor?

[Kiszczak] At the end of November 1981, especially after that Radom session of Solidarity on 3 December, it began to become increasingly obvious that without a radical solution the country's situation threatened not only economic catastrophe and the disintegration of the state, but also civil war and bloodshed. Provocations went from strength to strength and chaos continued to increase. Strikes and strike alerts were becoming more normal than ordinary work. Even the higher educational establishments went on strike, and schools took advantage of any pretext to "protest." On some occasions the further development of such strikes and protests could not even be controlled by their sponsors who were among the Solidarity extremists. Some buildings, usually the headquarters of the local government or party authorities, were occupied.

At the Radom conference Grzegorz Palka and Zbigniew Bujak proposed organizing a "workers militia" equipped with cables and helmets in order, as was said, to protect the "strikers and those demonstrating against the intervention of law-enforcing units." Seweryn Jaworski in the Warsaw foundry showed one example of the attempt to set up such a "militia."

In the end the decision was made to organize a large-scale demonstration in Warsaw on 17 December 1981. This demonstration was to spark off confrontation activities.

Anyone who makes an honest analysis of those days is bound to conclude that a catastrophe was very, very close.

During the session of the Solidarity Coordinating Committee in the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk on 12 December 1981 things were very bad; the Security Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs continued to receive running reports on the situation. The mood was obviously a confrontational mood. Not even Attorney Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki, whom it is hard to count among communist sympathisers, was able to stop the madmen by giving them sensible adivce. Nor were the Catholic Church leadership and Jozef Cardinal Glemp able to stop them. The cardinal received the Solidarity leaders together with Walesa and some advisers on 9 December 1981.

I know all about this from a participant in that meeting. It is easy to understand why Lech Walesa and his advisers are still silent about that meeting and talks with the church leaders. At that moment the church ceased to be an authority for the Solidarity extremists. There is a glaring analogy between this and another case: Adventurous and counterrevolutionary elements took the same attitude toward Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski's famous sermon at Jasna Gora in August 1980 in which he appealed for a return to work and for peace. At that time shouts were heard: "Throw Wyszynski into a harbor basin."

[Kepinski, Kilar] Who initiated the introduction of martial law?

[Kiszczak] It could be said that the dramatically aggravated situation in the country initiated this introduction. The Politburo and the Central Committee drew attention to this in their sessions and so did the government and various other central and local organizations.

Thousands and thousands of our citizens wrote letters and begged us to rescue the country from a tragedy, including hunger and the possible results of the coming winter. Similar voices full of anxiety and concern were heard in the Sejm.

In this situation the proposal put forward by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski to State Concil Chairman Henryk Jablonski that martial law should be proclaimed met with the latter's full approval. In line with the Constitution and its consitutional powers, the State Council formally voted for the introduction of martial law on the terriroty of the PPR as of 13 December 1981. During the night of 12-13 December the Military Council of National Salvation was constituted under the chairmanship of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

I know that General Wojciech Jaruzelski informed the representatives of the leadership of the party, the allied parties, and the government about these intentions at the right time.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Who was it that was directly responsible for the general concept of martial law? Did members of the Military Council for National Salvation hold special functions prior to the proclamation of martial law?

[Kiszczak] The martial law plans were evolved by a small group including Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary, premier, and minister of national defense; General of Arms Florian Siwicki, chief of the General Staff and vice minister of national defense; and General of Division Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internatal affairs.

The plans for employing the Armed Forces were devised by the officers of the General Staff and other agencies of the Ministry of National Defense. General of Brigade Michal Janiszewski was in charge of the appropriate employees in the Office of the Council of Ministers.

As for the Ministry of Internal Affairs, it primarily drew up the plans to safeguard the most impotant industrial objectives and to isolate the leading extremist activists of Solidarity and some other figures. The Ministry of Internal Affairs also drew up plans for ensuring peace and order in public places, for radically reducing common crimes, and for safeguarding the safety of citizens.

The tasks carried out by the members of the Military Council for National Salvation involved basic duties resulting from their official functions; it is therefore difficult to speak of some special commitments. The council included 22 general and officers and functioned as a temporary body until the situation was normalized. The council did not substitute for the constitutional bodies of government and did not take over any of its duties.

The main tasks of the councils during the period of martial law were laid down by the council chairman is the speech made on 13 December 1981 and by a special proclamation.

[Kepinski, Kilar] What role did the Military Council for National Salvation play vis-a-vis the state bodies and political authorities?

[Kiszczak] The council coordinated and executed the tasks of martial law. The council was a temporary body, one that did not take over any duties of any body of people's power.

The council was a military-political institution that was independent of state and political bodies, but one that strengthened the structures of state administration, inspired various activities of this administration at all levels, saw that the enactments of martial law were observed, and sponsored and ensured the effective implementation of the activities that helped stabilize and normalize the sociopolitical life of the country. All the council activities were subordinated to the necessity to put an end to anarchy, to frustrate the counterrevolutionary plans for a fratricidal conflict, and to create conditions for socialist renewal and for overcoming the country's crisis.

Accordingly, at its meetings the council discussed the country's problems 14 times, especially security, public law and order, and connected issues involving administrative authorities. Five times it discussed the struggle against crime and various forms of social wrongdoing and seven times, the functioning of the national economy, especially its improvement through the economic reform.

Other crucial items discussed by the council were the issues of the rebirth of the trade union movement on socialist foundations, cadre policy, and social assistance for the various groups of society that were especially affected by the crisis and Western sanctions.

The council carried out its activities through the military plenipotentionary commissars of the National Defense Committee. Some of them were in charge of them were in charge of the military operational groups.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Where did the military commissars operate?

[Kiszczak] The commissars operated in ministries and central offices; in voivodships, towns, and districts; and in communes in places of work. During the period from 13 December 1981 to the end of May 1982, operating throughout the country there were a total of 2,149 military commissars, plenipotentiaries of the Committee for National Defense, and several thousand professional and basic service soldiers serving under them in operational groups. The activities of commissars and operational groups encompassed 225 towns and 1,105 places of work.

At this point it is worth recalling how useful the work of military operational groups was for the functioning of the country in the fall of 1981.

The military commissars supervised the execution of tasks set out by the Military Council for National Salvation, and the leading organs of the state authoritites and administration. They provided comprehensive assistance to the organs to which they were assigned and understood coordinating activities in the field of interinstitutional cooperation and joint action.

A special area of their activity comprised active participation in ensuring the proper functioning of transportation and communication systems, the energy industry, and gas and other pipelines, and in exercising supervision over the militarization of those areas of the national economy covered by a State Council decree.

An important role was also played by the Armed Forces' Inspectorate which performed control activities in the national economy and administration.

[Depinski, Kilar] What are your thoughts on and assessments of the results of the work of the Military Council for National Salvation?

[Kiszczak] The activities of the Military Council for National Salvation and its executive cells enjoyed broad social acceptance. A stop was put o anarchy, the process of economic collapse was arrested, and there arose a realistic vision for leading Poland out of its worst crisis in the postwar period. By its actions and decisions, the Military Council for National Salvation contributed to the emergence, during martial law, of conditions which brought about the creation of the Citizens' Committees for National Salvation through a grass-roots initiative. Its actions and decisions also led to the formation of a platform for national accord based on the supreme interests of the socialist sate. A determined campaingn was launched against criminality, parasitism corruption, mismanagement, cliquishness, and incompetence. During just one year of martial law 809 personnel changes were made at the managerial and leadership levels.

Martial law, which lasted for 585 days (221 days being suspended), was a period of fundamental importance for Poland: It marked a turning point. Martial law was introduced in the name of national salvation and, at the same time, it thwarted processes that posed a danger to European and world peace.

The work of the PPR Armed Forces played an improtant and historic role. Our Armed Forces were particularly well-qualified to perform such a role. The forces have always enjoyed and continue to enjoy the respect and favor of society, these feelings have been brought about by the many generations of soldiers who have fought for national liveration and the implementation of revolutionary social changes in our country.

[Kepinski, Kilar] When and in what circumstances was it decided that the Ministry of Internal Affairs should commence activities in connection with martial law?

[Kiszczak] The proverbial "i" was dotted by General Wojciech Jaruzelski during a conversation with me at about 14.20 on 12 December 1981. A similar conversation took place with Army General Florian Siwicki. These conversations focused on final preparations for the commencement of activities. A few minutes after my conversation with General W. Jaruzelski a coded message was dispatched to voivodship commanders of the Citizens' Militia. They had little time to assemble forces and means, and to assign detailed tasks to their appropriate commanding subordinates.

All activities were conducted in close coordination and agreement with the Citizens' Militia.

[Kepinski, Kilar] You have also spoken about the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs during martial law in Sejm speeches. Viewed from the perspective of today, how would you describe the characteristic features of the ministry's work under such exceptional circumstances.

[Kiszczak] During martial law, the Ministry of Internal Affairs performed, above all, its fundamental and statutory tasks and functions related to preserving internal state security, maintaining public order, combating crime, and protecting the safety of the individual. The characteristic features of these activities were not of a different kind but under the conditions of martial law their improtance and scope increased.

[Kepinski, Kilar] one often encounters the view that, having obtained greater repressive powers with marital law, the Ministry of Internal Affairs was only too pleased to make the greatest possible use of them. Is this an over simplifiaction?

[Kiszczak] It is not a question of "simplification" -- the view is fundamentally mistaken. In exercising the tasks assigned it by the party, the state authorities, and the military Council for National Salvation, our ministry was serving society.

I would like to stress that our tasks were performed in such a way as to ensure that the enhanced measures of martial law had the least possible impact on the routine of public life, so that the majority of citizens who were in no way responsible for the emergence of such a dangerous internal situation, but were bound by universally applicable restrictions and penalties, were affected as little as possible. On the initiative of our ministry, many of the burdensome features of martial regulations were removed as soon as possible. When objective circumstances did not compel us to do otherwise, we deliberately made no use of many of the provisions of the martial law regulations.

[Kepinski, Kilar] When you were compelled to use these provisions, what was done to avoid needless repression?

[Kiszczak] The one solution in these instances lay in sufficiently broad and effective prevention. For example: During the first 4 and 1/2 months of martial law, representatives of the ministry conducted 100,000 conversations intended to prevent and warn. Thanks to this it was possible to prevent many people from becoming involved in negative activities. Thus, they avoided the consequences to which they would have been exposed had they broken the law. It is worth recalling that during this time the internal force, and subversive Western radio stations in particular, were openly inciting and provoking their listeners with instructions by telling them about the dates and forms of antistate "protest" actions. Under these circumstances many people felt lost and disoriented, all the more so because the negative consequences of antistate indoctrination were still in evidence, indoctrination that was conducted relentlessly and on a mass scale before martial law was declared.

The preventive activities conducted by the ministry were carried out in accordance with the principle of "struggle and accord," the realization of national accord in mind.

And here is another, I believe, convincing example. Several dozen illegal groups and structures -- especially those formed to operate among workers -- were eliminated without recourse to criminal or administrative measures, thanks to preventive activities, thanks to argumentation and to convincing people during the course of numerous conversations and other measures of a nonrepressive kind.

[Kepinski, Kilar] The "thorough sealing" of all borders and an almost complete ban on foreign travel are often cited as examples of the restrictions imposed by martial law.

[Kiszczak] That is not true. This is another unobjective opinion that is currently circulating. Despite the obvious increased rigors called for by the interests of the state at that time, the Internal Affairs Ministry's passport policy was flexible. In 1982, 1,019,436 persons received passports and went abroad, 339,697 travelled to capitalist countries. What is more, passports were being issued on compassionate grounds from the very beginning of martial law. A few weeks later it was possible to receive exit documents on receipt of an invitation from close relatives living abroad or for the purpose of participating in organized tourism.

[Kepinski, Kilar] It is known that army units, which are the successors of the Internal Security Corps, are based in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Did these soldiers perform ministry responsibilities during martial law?

[Kiszczak] When the need arose, troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Vistula Units, because those are the troops in question, and the Frontier Guard, performed certain public order functions in public places.

One can still see troops in navy blue-edged uniform in patrols which take care of the safety of rail passengers and guard against theft of rail cargo, and during campaigns such as "Posesja" and many other situations in which the Citizens' Militia requires support.

Serving society does not end, however, when a patrol is over. Soldiers in units which came under the ministry took part in work in the national economy, especially in forestry, in harvests, and other similar operations. During the most difficult period, when there was still no stabilization of the foodstuff market, agricultural work performed by our ministry's troops yielded results in the form of the supply of almost 5,000 metric tonnes of cattle -- an amount which satisfies the annual needs of a city with a population of 100,000 in accordance with the amounts allowed under rationing. There is no need for me to explain how important this help was in a difficult situation, especially during the first months of martial law.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] If you agree, let us return to the first moments of martial law. When and how was the Polish primate, Cardinal Glemp, informed of the decision to introduce martial law?

[Kiszczak] On the night of 13 December 1981, the primate received Kazimierz Barcikowski, the cochairman of the Joint Government and Episcopate Commission; Minister Jerzy Kuberski; and General of Brigade Marian Ryba. They informed the primate of the decision to introduce martial law and explained why such a decision had been made.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] What are your recollections of the first hours of martial law?

[Kiszczak] I recall, above all, an extraordinary tension. The minutes passed, it was after 2400 on 12 December 1981 and the meeting of the Solidarity National Commission in Gdansk was being extended. Martial law activities were already occurring throughout the country. Some army units were regrouping, other units were already occupying important state and administrative buildings and principal communication routes. Communications, radio, and television as well as important installations were placed under the protection of joint army and militia groups. A problem arose: Should the building in which the national commission was meeting be entered and the participants detained? Should such a risk be taken. It was decided not to enter.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] Why was it decided not to take over the building in which the meeting was being held?

[Kiszczak] We had sufficient forces and means to carry out such an operation. However, with General Jaruzelski's agreement, I advised General Jerzy Andrzejewski, the Citizens' Militia voivodship commander in Gdansk, to halt a column of the Motorized Citizens' Militia Reserve that was heading from Wejherowo in the direction of the Gdansk "Lenin" shipyard, where the Solidarity leadership was meeting. The column was halted about 1 and 1/2 kilometers away from the shipyard. The national commission was meeting under the protection of special teams of bodyguards. Thus, it would have been necessary to use force, which meant that there was a real danger of bloodshed. We did not want this to happen, and I think we acted correctly.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] Nevertheless, the national commission's members were arrested....

[Kiszczak] The members of the national commission were interned more than 1 and 1/2 hours later. It was decided to wait until the members began to disperse. Had it been decided to enter the building during the meeting, none of those present would have been able to evade arrest.

Not one of those who several months later, in April 1982, produced the initiative to set up a Temporary Coordinating Commission, would have been free. Nevertheless, I believe that the caution and restraint which was shown then was right and justified.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] Was there not a danger that the operation of introducing martial law would fail? After all, the leaders of Solidarity did say that they had the support of 10,000,000 people.

[Kiszczak] We knew perfectly well how and why so many people joined Solidarity cells. I think that we all know what political and psychological mechanisms were used in the manipulation of people who joined the union. These mechanisms are shown in Roman Wionczek's film "Godnosc." It makes a deep impression thanks to the convincing portrayal of confusion and even tragedies within families which have been split by disagreements and quarrels brought about by the activities of a manipulator.

I think the following important fact is worth noting: Before the introduction of martial law thousands of people, most of whom were workers, were called up by the Motorized Citizens' Militia Reserve. Very quickly almost 100 percent of those called up came forward. These units played an important role in, inter alia, interning; ensuring order in places of work; in eliminating strike attempts; and in ensuring public order. There were no cases of a refusal to obey orders. The actions were resolute and effective. Yet among these thousands of people were members of Solidarity. Does this not show who introduced martial law and against whom?

It was an act of national self-defense in the fullest sense of the word, against an attempt to attack the nation's most vital interests. By their actions, the majority of Polish society showed itself to be in favor of order, peace, and security in Poland. This attitude made it possible to introduce martial law with painful but few losses.

There is, however, a justifiable belief that particularly the Washington administration, and other Western "observers" who are not favorably disposed toward us, did not believe that the Polish Army and the organs of power assisted by patriotic social forces would be able to find understanding for this decision on the part of the responsible majority of Polish society and the many members of Solidarity, and that they would be able to bring the situation under control by their own efforts. Their lack of belief in the political wisdom and patriotism of Poles turned out to be a compromising political mistake: This gave rise to an attitude toward Poland full of irritation and disappointment during martial law.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] Matters concerning internment are still being brought up. Reports of "thousands of people detained outside in frosty conditions, without a roof over their heads, in sports stadiums, and soaked with water," -- sometimes sensational and distressing reports -- are repeated....

[Kiszczak] At one time such nonsense was frequently voiced. Now not even Radio Free Europe allows itself to spread such reports. These things were said by our enemies, subversive radio stations, illegal brochures and pamphlets which breathe hatred. No one has decided to retract these lies. In actual fact it was officers and functionaries who were out in the frost weather, under the open sky, discharging their duty with conviction and devotion. Those who were interned were kept in adequately heated and furnished accomodations and were assured of basic and humanitarian living conditions. They were most often specially prepared prison quarters in which there was a less severe regime. Thus, there was neither comfort nor luxury but neither were the conditions as reported by hostile propaganda. In addition to penal establishments, holiday centers were also used as internment centers, for example, Goldap in Jawor, and the miners' center in Kokut.

The average standard was therefore satisfactory and some people, for example, Lech Walesa, can have no cause for complaint about their conditions in isolation; they were comfortable.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] And what kind of conditions did the other internees have?

[Kiszczak] At a time when the crisis was at its peak, when it was difficult to buy matches or soap, the internees did, for a certain time, find themselves in a privileged position. A big charity operation was launched. We did not interfere with the operation at all. On the contrary, we created better conditions for it and made it easier for the Polish Red Cross and the International Red Cross to become acquainted with the conditions under which interness were being held. I have no intention of trying to convince anyone that being isolated, especially from one's family, is pleasant, or that those who were interned have any reason to praise the authorities. Nevertheless, all demagogic claims, accusations, and charges of maltreatment are lies. On 16 February 1982, a note appeared in TRYBUN LADU under the headline "Deaf to the Truth, Receptive to Falsehood" in which inter alia, that "because Adam Michnik has been suffering from a gastric complaint, (for a long time now, and not since 13 December, to remove any doubt), a special meal is prepared for him every day in a convent and is then delivered to the internment center where he is held."

[Kepinski, Kilnar] In a word then -- was the Western press deliberately lying?

[Kepinski, Kilnar] In a word then -- was the Western press deliberately lying?

[Kiszczak] There is no doubt about that. Those sensational and horrific articles appeared in its columns, those "thousands being kept in stadiums during frosts and soaked with cold water..." The record for stupidity and flasehood, and I do not hesitate to describe it so, was broken by what is regarded as a serious paper, LE MONDE which published the following report in its 22 December 1981 edition:

"The death of Tadeusz Mazowiecki. Workers, intellectuals, fought together and are dying together in the coal mines, the streets, and the concentration camps of General Jaruzelski ( ) Tadeusz Mazowiecki died in just such a camp ( ) he left three sons orphans ( ) he will be remembered in Polish history." [Signed] Krzysztof Pomian.

I surely do not have to add that neither LE MONDE nor KRZYSZTOF POMIAN corrected this nonsense. The deceased Tadeusz Mazowiecki had nothing to say in the matter. I would like to stress that the internment operation did run into difficulties, which is hard to avoid in an operation of that size and in a sociopolitical climate such as the one that existed then. Mistakes were quickly remedied, some internees were released almost immediately. Besides, we are all familiar with the practice of releasing internees one at a time, or in entire groups, as soon as circumstances and the general social situation permit.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] Taking into account the effectiveness, efficiency, and undoubted necessity of introducing martial law, on the basis of experience, would you describe yourself as an advocate of sloutions that rely on force?

[Kiszczad] No, I am definitely not an advocate of such solutions. I believe that political problems should be solved by political means. Repression is a last resort. We should conduct dialogue, we should talk to and reach an understanding with whomever is not consciously and deliberately harming socialist Poland and its position in the owrld. There is no one to whom we bar the way to participate in the creation of our motherland's tomorrow. As Wojciech Jaruzelski said: We did not ask where people came from and even more will we not ask about that today.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] In your interview for TRYBUNA LUDU you said that you "do not kick someone who is down". Does this apply to the opposition of today?

[Kiszczad] This description applied to the years 1981-83 above all. In accordance with martial law legislation; and party, government and Sejm directives; and in keeping with the expectations of the majority of society, we undertook to isolate political opponents and eliminate their influence on the social and occupational groups and communities in which they were operating. However, we were never motivated by a desire for "revenge." We never lacked patience.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] In view of this, it is charged that the enemies of socialism "are tolerated."

[Kiszczak] We fight against our opponents as long as they conduct hostile activities, but when they cease to fignt we are understanding, and we try to forget their guilt. On many occasions I personally received family members of those who were interned or under arrest and whenever possible, I always tried to help them and to understand people's dilemmas and misfortunes. It suffices to cite the example of Jan Jozef Lipinski, a member of the Social Self-Defense Committee and the Workers' Defense Committee, a man who has bveen known for his anticommunist activities for years, and someone who is unrelenting in his hostility toward the system, the authorities and the party. Although the evidence assembled in his case fully justified his isolation, he was freed on the grounds of ill health, and with our assistance he was issued a passport and was able to travel freely to London for treatment. Incidentally, his health does not prevent him from being actively involved in particularly exhausting opposition activities and not only in that.

There were also cases where our understanding and readiness to help was disregarded, when we were, quite simply, deceived. Let us just take the example of Jan Litynski, an exceptionally active member of the former Social Self-Defense Committee and the Workers' Defense Committee. In response to a request form his mother, whom I received in a state of distress and in tears, he was given permission to leave prison to attend his daughters' first communion. This was to have a salutary effect on her state of health. I personally asked the minister of justice for such permission. Unfortunately, Litynski did not return to the penal institution. He used the opportunity to go "underground." He is still in hiding and engaged in activities that run counter to the law. Jacek Kuron behaved differently. He was released from prison for longer in view of a family tragedy. He continues to hold positions that are hostile and alien to us, although life has cancelled out all his plans and calculations. As far a I know, he is becoming increasingly aware of this.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] Does that mean that the "opposition" no longer exists and is not dangerous? What in fact is "opposition" under our conditions?

[Kiszczak] It is impossible to present a full picture of the so-called opposition in Poland since World War II in such a short conversation. However, one basic conclusion emerges from the observation made so far; the theoretical concepts behind antisocilaist activity in Poland were never formed in our country and, what is even more important, they were actively supported from outside. Therefore, the concept of "opposition" assumes a cartoon-like form when it comes from the lips of our adversaries. Can one apply the name opposition to those who deliberately ruined the economy and are undermining the foundations of the state, and who are in fact allied to revisionist circles, grabbing fistfuls of foreign money for their services, and in the end fleeing the country in order to attach themselves t subversive circles? Is this "opposition" in any political sense, or is it quite simply a hostile political agency? I will let this be a rhetorical question.

However a considerable number of those who involved themselves or are still involving themselves in negative political activity, unaware of its nature and purpose to the very end, must today be regarded as "people who can be won back." Those who acted wrongly but in good faith always come back in the end. They only need to be helped, and they are always entitled tko expect such help. We do not combat the views of anyone, even if they are very different from ours. But we do prevent, curb, and eliminate activity that harms Poland, the state, and people.

[Kepinski, Kilar] So should the "opposition" be viewed as a hostile agency?

[Kiszczak] There is no doubt that those who take money from the West for their services are quite simply political agents of anticommunism. Can you imagine an opposition activist in the United States, Great Britain, or France stepping on the interests of his country, agreeing to the ruin of its economy, welcoming with joy restrictions aimed against his own people, and conveying to the Polish Embassy, for example, political and economic information enabling us to compete effectively on world markets and thus harming his own country's foreign trade?

[Kepinski, Kilar] Perhaps this is not classic espionage, but no one will convince me that information on the location of military units, output by some factories, employment figures, and so on is all for the purpose of conducting trade union activity. And this is the kind of valuable infomration that the Pentagon and CIA buy from alleged trade unionists for the proverbial few pennies. In any case, the entire cooperation between what is left of the so-called underground in Poland and anti-Polish groups in the West is based on agent-like methods -- ciphers, secret messages, and the most modern electronics. Besides, no secret is made of this in the West, and the leaders of the oppostion and post-Solidarity underground are fully aware of who gives them their money and for what purpose.

[Kepinski, Kilar] What is the extent of the West's financial aid for the "oppostion" in Poland?

[Kiszczak] The figures that have been published are merely a camouflage and the tip of the iceberg because official reports by various Western foundatons quote millions of dollars in aid for "those fighting for democracy" in Poland. The extent of the financial "aid" for professionals in the opposition is quite clearly illustrated by the "Pewex" [chain of hard-currency shops] way of life of many of them and by their long-lasting aversion to honest work.

[Kepinski, Kilar] How large do you think the so-called underground is?

[Kiszczak] I normally give current data on the so-called underground in my Sejm speeches. These figures are of course unstable. The underground is steadily "contracting" and dying. This is caused not only by our perventive activity, but also today are altering their views and attitudes. There is a growing feeling of emptiness and senselessnes among them. We are quite well acquainted with the leaders of the "underground," whatever the scale of their activity.

[Kepinski, Kilar] So why are you not eliminating the underground? What possibilities of action does it have today?

[Kisczcak] We are applying a flexible penal policy, within the framework of the law of course. We know that the foreign adversaries of Poland rely on a "dark" picture of our country as a country of terror, and that is why every arrest made or sentence passed vis-a-vis those committing a crime or misdemeanor for so-called political motivations interests them. In any case, they seize any opportunity to suggest that such motivations exist, even when the arrest or sentence was for purely criminal reasons.

On the other hand, everyone who submitted to manipulation and let himself be tied up in illegal activity possesses a family -- mother, father, brother, sister, children; studies, works, and so on.

We do not want to create aversions and prejudice. We do not want to eliminate this negative activity solely with the aid of repressive measures, but mainly by political means. We only apply repressive measures when there is no other way and when any act of magnanimity whatsoever would conflict with a social feeling of justice. We treat these ultimate decisions as a warning too theirs. You may assess the possibilities and "strength" of the underground yourselves, gentlemen. It is enough to compare the series of stormy forecasts and appeals with the fiasco of carrying them out in practice. The conspirators are not very successful. Nevertheless they try to remind others of their presence now and then, or else there will be no dollars for them. The broad and increasingly profound process of sociopolitical normalization is pushing them more and more into the sidelines, and we are concerned with continuing this trend.

[Kepinski, Kilar] You have spoken to emissaries from the underground. What were these talks like? What were they about?

[Kiszczak] As I have already said, in their domestic policy the Polish authorities have adopted the principle of resolving a socioeconomic crisis by political means, in other words by force of argument, not by force itself. That is why I have spoken to many people you describe as emissaries of the underground, and I am not avoiding future talks. I will speak to anyone if this is of advantage to Poland and the cause I serve. Because of the rules adopted by both sides on which the effects of each talk depend, I cannot reveal any details of these talks. I can only express my surprise that although some of my interlocutors admitted that many of my arguments and suggestions were right, they later would not or could not implement them in practice. Perhaps they were quite simply forbidden to do so, though the very fact that they left the meeting place without any hindrance should have given them much food for thought.

[Kepinski, Kilar] In our talk with Professor Henryk Jablonski we discussed the fate of Azev, the great agent provocateur working for the Tsarist police. I am recalling this because this is a tried and tested method used by an apparatus of force, although it is ineffective in the face of a revolution, just like all other methods. Have you heard the rumor circulating in Poland that Lech Walesa was shipped in a container to the Gdansk Shipyard by Security Service officials on 15 August 1980?

[Kiszczak] You are right when you say that the social leftwing has always rejected provocation because it brings discredit on oneself and is ineffective in achieving the goal -- social revolution. In its work, the Interior Ministry firmly rules out the use of provocation. However, it is true that we gather news that interests us while performing our statutory tasks, and it is true that we use confidential sources of information, among other things. For obvious reasons, everything about these persons is a close secret and so I have nothing more to say on this subject.

[Kepinski, Kilar] By the way, how much does the Ministry of Internal Affairs spend on protecting Walesa?

In the spring of 1983 Walesa took me for a drive around the Tricity (Gdansk, Gdynia, Sopot) and I gained the impression that he depends on personal security, and in this respect cooperates with your underlings.

[Kiszczak] Everyone knows that Walesa has reported se veral attempts on his life to the peacekeeping bodies. He says that there were such attempts during his trip to the West in 1980-81. Our press has written about some of them, they were untrue. Even before martial law, the security service protected Walesa with his consent. He ought to remember quite well his talk on this subject with General K. in the suite of a Gdansk hotel shortly before the Solidarity congress.

There are people in Poland who have threatened his career and remain his rivals. They have even lent public expression to their ill feelings toward him. There are two or three "pretenders" in the Tricity alone. In any case, it is not his function they are concerned with, but the big money connected with it, especially the money that is colored green. Others have their own reasons for not loving Walesa, for example Anna Walenty nowicz. In a situation like this we cannot exclude the possibility of provocation attempts against Walesa which, as we know, the political adversary would blame on the authorities, or the Ministry of Internal Affairs to be more precise. No doubt the loudest cries would come from those likely to profit from this. That is why we have arranged to protect his person. I can say that Walesa's cooperation with my underlings in Gdansk is harmonious and is perhaps to the satisfaction of both sides.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Information is indeed the basis of intelligence work. We know from radio broadcasts in December 1981, from the National Consultative Commission (KKP) meeting in Radom, and from conferences of underground leaders after the introduction of martial law that the Security Service had its collaborators in the ranks of Solidarity. Who were these people?

[Kiszczak] I do not hide the fact that the Security Service performed quite a thorough reconaissance of the underground in the country and of its foreign agencies. The main role here was played by counterintelligence and intelligence people inside domestic and foreign organizational structures. Naturally, their cover there is deep.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Will we ever learn their names?

[Kiszczak] Revealing certain names would come as a shock. For understandable reasons we will not do this. But if in the opinion of the state leadership the need for this arises, we will reveal to society not the names, but some of the material these persons have gathered.

[Kepinski, Kilar] And what does this material consist of?

[Kiszczak] I can only say that it would reveal in full the true anti-Polish nature of the underground and opposition, its ties with foreign intelligence, and the faintheartedness and moral collapse of the leaders and sympathizers of the "democratic opposition," as it is flatteringly called over there.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Could you give examples of sentences passed on traitors who escaped abroad? When will the death sentences passed on Rurarz and Spasowski be carried out?

[Kiszczak] I cannot give you such examples because quite simply there are none. Unlike some so-called democratic capitalist countries, the socialsit Polish state does not resort to such methods as investigation and execution "on its own initiative" of the supreme measure of justice toward traitors to the fatherland outside Poland's border.

From a technical point of view, there would be no trouble in finding paid murderers in the "democratic" world. In any case, the Spasowskis and Rurarz's of this world are only protected in the initial stage, when their "heads" are still "full." Later these heads are no longer protected, and why should they be? Let them worry about their heads themselves. I can assure you that they do not sleep easy.

[Kepinski, Kilar] So all they can be afraid of today is their own conscience?

[Kiszczak] Let us not joke. A traitor has no fatherland, and therefore no conscience either.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Many opinions are to be heard about your close contacts with the church hierarchy. What are these contacts really like? What do they involve?

[Kiszczak] The first official contacts of interest to you with representatives of the hierarchy occurred shortly after the introduction of martial law. At that time I met with Franciszek Cardinal Macharski, bishop of Krakow, a person of dignity and honor. However, I share the liveliest contacts with Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopate, whose political culture and receptiveness to argumentation I value very highly. We discussed and still discuss together many issues and individual problems, seeking possibilities of solving them. The talks are sometimes difficult and the stances are controversial. The majority of the issues discussed have been successfully resolved, thanks to flexibility and a joint desire to seek a purposeful compromise.

I always say that politics is the art of compromise.

[Kepinski, Kilar] No doubt the killing of Father J. Popieluszko had a great influence on state-church relations. Is there anything today that one can add to the official assessments of this deed?

[Kiszczak] I do not think there is much one can add. Whatever the subjective motives of the perpetrators of this deed, from an objective point of view the killing of Father Popieluszko possessed the characteristics of political provocation directed against the policy of the party and government. It was also a blow to the Interior Ministry from where the perpetrators came.

[Kepinski, Kilar] How did the ministry receive and assess this deed? What do officials in the Citizens Militia and the Security Service think about it?

[Kiszczak] This deed met with immediate and total condemnation. Party organizations and individual collectives have expressed this.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Do you think the killing has seriously weakened the Ministry of Internal Affairs' apparatus?

[Kiszczak] There is no doubt that revealing a serious crime committed by the employees of some institution has a negative effect on the opinion enjoyed by this institution and on its functioning, and the prestige of the institution itself is exposed to serious damage. One cannot fail to notice a clear sign of this in this case.

The killing was carried out by employees of the security service, and it is this service that stands guard over security and protects constitutional principles, as well as the rights and duties stemming from them. Therefore, this service is more exposed than any other to attacks from political adversaries and enemies of People's Poland intent on altering this constitutional order.

And let us look at what the ministry and this service did when Father Popieluszko was kidnapped and disappeared, for this was the first known fact. Immediately it started nationwide searches. It discovered the perpetrators in a very short time, even though they were employed in it. Together with the prosecutor's office, it revealed full details of their action and all the circumstances behind the killing. Every objectively minded person has to admit that this kind of activity by the ministry exonerates it from blame for this deed and that the deed itself cannot spoil its reputation or diminish its social prestige.

I believe that, though this is a certain paradox, this type of work performed by the ministry increases its credibility in the eyes of society. For it also proves that deeds for which the ministry is sometimes blamed could not have happened, because they would have been immediately discovered under a similar procedure.

[Kepinski, Kilar] And was the apparatus not weakened?

[Kiszczak] Perhaps instead of giving a straight answer I will share some of the observations and feelings of that time.

I sensed an increase in discipline and a universal conviction as to the need to achieve better work results and serve society better.

Neither did I encounter a desire to resign and leave the ministry, nor was there a slowdown in the intake of new cadres. So if someone thinks the killing of Father Popieluszko and the accompanying events are weakening the Interior Ministry apparatus, I must disappoint him. All kinds of drastic events occur inside every community, but they cannot provide a basis for far-reaching generalizations.

[Kepinski, Kilar] But generalizations like this used to be made and still are.

[Kiszczak] We know. I can assure you that the authorities firmly avoided hasty generalizations, even though one could have found pretexts for them, as in the case of the killing of Senior Militia Sargeant Zdzislaw Karos, father of two small children, in which Father Sylwester Sych was an accomplice and Stanislaw Matejczuk, a student at the Catholic University of Lublin, an accessory.

[Kepinski, Kilar] An atrocity, especially a murder, shakes public opinion. A huge shock to the world recently was the killing of Olof Palme. Many articles in the West criticized the incompetence of the Swedish police both as far as protecting the prime minister and the investigations themselves are concerned. I read in one Western journal that the prosecutor in charge of the investigations resigned because he had "encountered obstacles on the part of those who should rather help him." As head of the criminal services, what do you think of this issue -- was it really incompetence, or... I hesitate to say.

[Kiszczak] I do not feel qualified to comment. But if it were my professional duty to explain the mystery behind the death of the great Swedish politician, then first of all I would dismiss all the working hypotheses and ask the basic question necessary during the investigation -- cui bono, in other words, who profited by the fact that Olof Palme, a spokesman for common sense, moderation, detente, and European cooperation, was eliminated from the European political scene.

[Kepinski, Kilar] As a party activist and minister of internal affairs, what is a subject of special concern to you today?

[Kiszczak] Most of all the socialist state's security, the limitation of crime, and the personal safety of all citizens. I feel responsible not only as the head of the ministry, but also morally. This feeling stems from an understanding of what it means to serve society, which is still struggling with so many daily problems. Our concern is common -- the struggle against waste, incompetence, paratisism, and many other social plagues such as alcoholism, drug addiction, and the corruption of minors. I believe that together we will succeed in limiting and overcoming these phenomena.

POLITYKA number 24, dated 14 June, 1986

SZALAJDA INTERVIEWED ON NUCLEAR POLICY

LD171934 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Interview with Zbigniew Szalajda, PZPR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, by unidentified correspondent in Warsaw on 17 June; recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Members of the Sejm Science and Technological Progress Commission were acquainted today with the report of the government commission set up following the Ukrainian nuclear power station breakdown.

[Szalajda] This report is made up of three parts. The first contains documents concerning our state of radiological protection before the Chernobyl breakdown, the second part deals with our actions during the breakdown, and third, the most important chapter of the report, which we concentrated on most and which will be the object of work of all meetings of all agencies and government institutions, deals with the future -- the matter of all our actions in Poland, the close international cooperation, very close cooperation with those who are involved in joint construction with us, tht is, CEMA countries and the Soviet Union, very close contact with the IAEA which has now assumed the leading role in the provisin of conditions for safe use of nuclear power stations.

[Correspondent] But Mr Premier, you are talking about our nuclear power station under construction.

[Szalajda] Yes, you have interrupted me as I was just about to say that all our activities in cooperation and coordination with the IAEA -- this is the most important part of our report -- are concentrated, about all, on joint activities to create an international system of warning and information on breakdowns, second, on the adoption of the convention on the joint and rapid liquidation of results of breakdowns and, most important, on all action aiming at providing the nuclear power stations in general, and in particular the two nuclear power stations of the near future -- the one in Zarnowiec and the other one -- with all safety elements.

[Correspondent] The Sejm deputies were acquainted today with the report of your commission. What happens next?

[Szalajda] Next, on Friday, 20 June, the report will be presented to the Council of Ministers. It contains proposals and the proposal of a resolution for the Council of Ministers, a very concrete and precise resolution which above all, would take into consideration the whole range of suggestions included in the report.

SIWICKI ADDRESSES MEETING ON DEFENSE RESEARCH

AU061337 Warsaw ZOLINIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Jun 86 p 2

[Report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, at a joint meeting of representatives of the Ministry of National Defense and the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, spoke at the end of the meeting. He stressed the working character of the meeting, during which issues were raised of great importance of expanding and improving cooperation between civilian and military scientists. Referring to the complex international situation and the current socioeconomic situation in the country, he pointed out that it was necessary to intensify research in various areas aimed at raising the defense capacity of socialist Poland and its Armed Forces. To meet today's challenges, the first priority of which is ensuring Poland's security and its defense capacity, it is necessary to strengthen the patriotic cohesion of society, the national economy, military efficiency, and our alliances. These tasks for research problems to be jointly addressed by the civilian and military sciences, the development of scientific cadres,and courage in changing scientific research methods. It also calls for the skillful direction of scientific research activity so as to ensure the many sided socioeconomic development of the country, alongside an increase in the defense capability of the state.

Thanking scientists for taking part in the discussion, Army General Florian Siwicki stressed that cooperation between the National Defense Ministry and the Polish Academy of Sciences, which already possesses a national character in may areas, will be continued for the good of science, the Armed Forces, and the security of socialist Poland.

COUNCIL OF HIGHER MILITARY EDUCATION MEETS

AU040940 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 6 Jun 86 pp 1, 5

[Report signed 'Jas']

[Text] The Council of Higher Military Education held a plenary session in Warsaw on 5 June, under the chairmanship of Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense. The meeting was devoted to tasks involved in a further organizational improvement to higher military education; advancement of cadres; and improving the military, scientific, and academic qualifications of cadres.

The meeting was attended by vice ministers of national defense, heads of central institutions governed by the Ministry of National Defense, leaders of the armed services, commandants of military academies and higher officer schools, and directors of military research institutes.

The talks were based on a previously prepared "Assessment of the Prospects for Improving the Organizational Structures of Higher Military Education Against the Background of Educational-Scientific Functions and in Light of Statutory Requirements and Recommendations Issued by the Council Chairman -- the Minister of National Defense."

During the comprehensive discussion, sometimes controversial but constructive, it was pointed out that it is possible to accelerate the process of improving the organizational structures of higher officer schools. The basic condition necessary for this has been fulfilled.

There is already a considerable increase in the number of cadres in military adacemies and civilian educational institutions is also continuing. The number of independent academic employees within higher military education is also rising. However, the continuation of these positive trends within the present distribution of cadres requires certain programmatic and organizational changes in the system of education.

At the same time, the discussion stressed, it is very important for military colleges, and hence their academic employees, not to deviate from the practice of training the Armed Forces. Their academic work should be adopted to the reality of the Army and be close to the lives, service, and duties of soldiers.

Right now, changes caused by the amendmnt to the law on higher education, research establishments, and academic titles and degrees are taking place inside all higher officer schools and research establishments.

The council was informed about work on an amendment to the law on higher military education. The draft amendment will be put before the Sejm this year.

The council also discussed reports on the implementation of the instructions issued by the council chairman the minister of national defense these reports being contained in the minutes of plenary sessions.

Also examined was a program of subsequent council sessions, worked out on the basis of thematic proposals addressed by council members to General of Brigrade Leslaw Dudek, the council's secretary. The next council session wil be devoted to the tasks of higher military education in the light of the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress.

MEMBERSHIP DATA ON WARSAW PZPR COMMITTEE

AU031823 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 May 86 p 5

[unattributed report: "The Warsaw Party Organization in Figures']

[Text] On 31 March 1986, the Warsaw PZPR Committee had 137,892 members and candidate members. Workers comprise 20.9 percent of these, farmers 1.3 percent, clerical workers 74.7 percent. There are 38,905 women in the Warsaw party organization, 28.2 percent of the total membership. Candidate members comprise 4.1 percent.

There were 47,962 fewer people in the Warsaw organization's ranks than on 30 June 1981. Since then, however, 7,567 candidate members have been enrolled, of whom 1,811 are workers, 121 farmers, 5,092 clerical workers, 116 students in colleges, and 16 secondary school pupils.

Some 3,141 accepted persons were aged up to 29. Of these 2,163 belonged to the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, 70 belong to the Polish Students Union, and 23 belong to the Polish Scouts Association. In 481 cases, primary cells within youth organizations availed themselves of the right to propose members. Some 21.6 percent of the young people who joined the Warsaw PZPR Committee were proposed in this way. In March there were 178 bodies entitled to provide references for persons entering the party.

The Warsaw committee consists of 54 primary cells, including 9 district committees, 13 urban committees, 12 urban-rural committees, and 20 rural committees.

Primary cells comprise 3 factory committees; 112 committees within other workplaces; 3,604 primary party organizations; 1,157 district party organizations; and 3,967 party groups.

SFRY'S MAMULA BEGINS 4-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

LD161156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has arrived today on a 4-day official visit to the Armed Forces of Romania. He came at the invitation of Colonel General Vasile Milea, Romanian minister of national defence. At Bucharest International Airport the federal secretary was welcomed by Minister Vasile Milea, lieutenant general Victor Stanculeacu, first deputy minister of national defense; Lieutenant General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defense, and other Romanian military personalities.

Attends Military Exercise

LD171818 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1547 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Bucharest, June 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, Fleet Admiral Branko Manula and members of a Yugoslav Armed Forces delegation today attended an exercise of special alpine units of Romania's armed forces in the area of the Carpathians, near Brasov.

Received By Ceausescu

AU181822 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/06/1986 -- Wednesday, June 18, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defence of the SFR of Yugoslavia, who is visiting Romania together with a military delegation.

The guest addressed Nicolae Ceausescu a warm friendly salute on behalf of Sinan Hasani, president of the collective presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that Sinan Hasani and Vidoje Zarkovic be conveyed his warm salute and best wishes.

During the talks that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the sides pointed out that the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia witness a positive evolution, in the spirit of the understandings agreed at summit level. They pointed out the wish to work for a further development of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations and mentioned that the economic potential of the two neighbouring friendly countries offers ever greater possibilities for an amplification of the collaboration between them. At the same time they expressed the conviction that expanding the relations between Romania and Yugoslavia meets the interests of these peoples, of the two countries' progress and prosperity, of the general cause of peace and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. The sides also highlighted the friendly relations that are part of the general context of the good Romanian-Yugoslav relations. The sides also approached certain topical aspects of the world political life: President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need for work to be done with all might to halt the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, to do everything to put an end to the arms race and first of all to the nuclear one, to halt the nuclear tests, the siting of intermediate-range missiles in the European Continent, to reduce the conventional arms and the military spending, to solve the litigious interstate problems by way of negotiations, to resume and consolidate the policy of detente, understanding, collaboration and peace in our continent and throughout the world.Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defence, participated in the call. Milos Melovski, Yugoslavia's ambassador in Bucharest, attended.

CEAUSESCU HEARS REPORT ON BUCHAREST PARTY WORK

AU181937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/6/1986 -- On Wednesday, June 18, Nicolae Ceausescu had a working meeting with the members of the bureau of the Bucharest Municpal Committee of the RCP.

During the meeting, the first secretary of the municipal committee, Constantin Olteanu, as well as other members of the bureau of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP reported on the activity unfolded and the measures taken for an optimal fulfilment of the production tasks incumbent on the industrial units in the capital city, on the way in which operations have been performed this year in Ilfov agricultural district, as well as on the steps taken for the realization of the investment projects, the planning programmes and schemes for Bucharest's administration and urban development. Morewver, the speakers made critical and sef-critical analyses of the activity unfolded by the capital city's party organization for party work as a whole to live up to the great requirements and exigencies placed before party organizations and all working collectivities in the capital city. On the occasion there have been highlighted a series of good results achieved in industry and agriculture and in the other domains of the economic and social activity and there has been pointed out the resolve in which work is being done to immediately eradicate certain shortcomings that still persist in certain sectors, to take all the activities to a superior standard of quality and efficiency.

Nicolae Ceausescu considered that as a whole the capital city achieved a series of good results which, though, through a better organization of labour, could have een better, in keeping with the modern means and the powerful technical and material base of the municipality. The party general secretary laid stress on the need to work more firmly for the application of the programmes for enterprise orgainization and modernization, for improving the technial and quality standards of products, and showed there is a need, to this end, for a wide mobilization of all the technical and scientific forces in the capital city. The party general secretary stressed the need for all the measures to be taken to turn out entirely and under conditions of best quality the production meant to be exported, this being a most important target that should permanently focus the preoccupations of all the party and state bodies and organizations in the capital city.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of intensifying the political-educative work for the fulfilment of the plan provisions, the cutting down of the energy, raw materials and auxiliary materials consumptions, the increase of labour productivity and products' quality, a higher economic efficiency in all domains of activity. IN this sense, nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the main criterion of assessment of the party activity is -- and must be -- the concrete results scored in the fulfilment of the plan, of the tasks regarding the country's socioeconomic development. Referring to the activity in the Ilfov agriculture sector Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that operative measures be taken for the gathering of the crop the soonest and without loss.

During the meeting, the RCP general secretary, referring to the problems of the municipality's systematization, development of urban amenities and proper administration, requested that firm measures be taken for these activities to proceed in the best of conditions, so that Bucharest may become a model of administrative and urban organization, a modern capital in every respect. In this context, he requested that the programmes of development of services to the population be recondsidered and futher improved. Stressing that in this five-period bucharest will know an intensive, quality, really new development from all points of view, the RCP general secretary expressed his belief that the city party organization would work most responsibly, in a revolutionary spirit for the fulfillment of all its tasks, for a growing contribution of the capital to the country's socio-economic development.

ARMY'S LC ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE MEETS

LD181949 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- A second session of the Committee of the LC Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army was held in Belgrade today. It focussed on topical issues concerning the moral and political situation in the Yugoslav People's Army and also on the tasks of communists and LC organs and organizations in the coming period.

The committee noted that the Army's moral and political unity ensures the successful carrying out of all the tasks within the purview of commands, units and establishments. A decisive influence on the consolidation of ideopolitical unity and moral-political strength is carried by the increased activity of the LC organization, commands, and other bodies in the Army, particularly in connection with preparations for the 13th congress and the realization of the Army's modernization program. This also contributes to the activities to mark the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and the liberation of the country, the public discussion on draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, the elections within the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, and others.

The committee also took several measures and actions aimed at increasing the effectiveness of political education and training. The program of scientific and research work in social sciences in order to better coordinate it with the needs of the party and political work was expanded.

Attention was drawn to the responsibility of the LC Organization in the Army and to her bodies in the army organization to ensure and to further develop the Army's ideopolitical unity as regards the program orientations of the LCY and the creative approach to the new contents of political and educational work, aimed at more effective preventive activity and the substantiated interpretation of the issues imposed by social and Army practice.

The session approved a decision to appoint five permanent commissions of the committee.

ARMY LCY PRESIDENT ONCOMBAT, CADRE POLICY

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[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- A strong internal ideopolitical unity and a high degree of combat preparedness are the main achievements of the communists and all members of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) over the last 4 years. The Army is determinedly pursuing the path marked by Comrade Tito and is committed to the goals of the LCY's program, i.e. to a united Yugoslavia, a community of equal nations and nationalities, to self-management, brotherhood and unity, and a nonaligned policy and international cooperation based on the principles of equality. This was stressed by Georgije Jovicic, president of the organization committee in the JNA, in an interview he gave to NARODNA ARMIJA and FRONT. We have the habit of saying that, despite the difficult economic situation, we "have not considerably lagged behind in our development" -- Jovicic stressed. This is an achievement much more important than one made under normal, more favorable conditions where we were able to make a "seven league" step forward.

In recent years we have introduced a large number of modern systems of military equipment -- home-manufactured tanks, transporters, aircraft, helicopters etc. The efficiency in anti-armor combat and fire support has been increased by 50 percent. There has also been an improvement in the system of leading and commanding. The organizational and formation structure of the units and their mobilization preparedness have been improved. Scientific, research, and educational-political work have been given due attention.

In reference to the attempts to negate the concept of All-People's Defense and the cases of labeling and attacking the Army, Jovicic said that, in his view, ignorance of the objective situation in the world and at home and also of the essence of our concept of All-People's Defense were behind these phenomena. We must not, however, disregard the cases of conscious and direct opposition to the LCY's policy regarding the country's defense and the development of the Army. But, Jovicic said, we are not frightened of it since we have Yugoslavia's working people and citizens behind us who know that the country cannot be defended by improvisations and regional or other divisions. Our defense system must be a unique, one Yugoslav, comprising all of our society's forces and all of its sections.

In reference to the recently held LC congresses and conferences, the president of the LCY committee in the JNA described as encouraging the fact that not one of these gatherings failed to emphasize the need for unity, for strengthening self-management, and safeguarding the revolution's fundamental achievements. It is good that strong demands were heard for changing all that is hampering our development and that considerable changes and rejuvenation have taken place in the cadre policy, Georgije Jovicic, president of the LCY organization in the JNA, stressed in his interview for NARODNA ARMIJA and FRONT.

LCY'S LOLIC ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS FEDERATION

LD181924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatioan 1412 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- The forthcoming 13th LCY Congress will be the congress of the Yugoslav Communists' thoughtful confrontation with social reality, the congress of determination for action and the congress of the LCY's ideopolitical unity. At today's session of the Yugoslav Journalists Federation Presidium it was said that the public information media are expected to present events at this meeting in their totality through objective and responsible reporting, that is, all the solutions which will result in overcoming the present socioeconomic difficulties.

Taking part in the discussion, Marko, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, assessed that the public information media have greatly contributed to the preparations for the 13th LCT Congress. They can be given full credit for creating a mobilizing climate, for an adjusted presentation of the congress documents, and for detailed reporting from congresses and conferences of the republican and provincial LC, he said. However, according to him, apart from indisputable results in reporting to date, there are some omissions.

Some of the press, Lolic said, one-sidedly present precongress events and congress discussions, which is reflected in efforts to stress wisecracks and verbal "curiosities," without going into their essential messages.

They also present views which are not completely in accordance with our basic sociopolitical orientations, and there are also instances of regional-local reporting from the congresses and conferences of the LC. Some of the press, Lolic said, do not focus attention on congress themes but on some others, which are offered as some kind of political stands and suggestions.

At today's session of the yugoslav Federation of Journalists Presidium Ilija Despotovic, hitherto TANJUG journalist in Montenegro and deputy president of the Presidium, was elected president of the Yugoslav Federation of Journalists Presidium.

POLITIKA CRITICIZES GREEK POLICY ON MACEDONIA

LD182237 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- Tomorrow's issue of POLITIKA carries an editorial commentary entitled "Reality Without Mist", which deals with the attitude of official Greek policy toward the so-called "Macedonian question".

For us in Yugoslavia, the editorial says, the attempt by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou to negate the identity of the Macedonian people and the existence of the Macedonian nationality is a political provocation toward which we cannot remain indifferent. We believe that this is well-known in Athens and it can never be different.

The fact that the Greek prime minister touched upon the "Macedonian question" because of internal political competition with the opposition cannot be taken as an excuse. Because in this matter and in this kind of internal competition the prime minister used devices to cloud reality in the Balkans. It is in the interest of Greece, the editorial says, and of course in the interest of Greek-Yugoslav good-neighborly relations, to disperse this cloud.

The reality in this part of Europe is different than that suggested by Panandreov's vision that "apart from Greeks, only Serbs, Croats, and Bulgarians live in the Balkans". He has thus also completely overlooked a neighbor of his country -- Albania and the Albanian nation.

When it comes to Yugoslavia, he overlooked the fact that apart from Serbs and Croats, full equality is enjoyed by all other nations and nationalities. All of us in our country experience Papandreov's mistaken vision of Yugoslavia as an attempt to commentary stresses, because with political overlooking of this kind the Greek prime minister bypasses the existence of the SR of Macedonia as a constituent part and equal state of the Yugoslav federation. If we were to take this defective political vision to its absurd conclusions, it would turn out that Greece has no northern border.

With a little more political realism, the commentary continued, misunderstandings of this kind would quickly disappear. Moreover, since there are not a few examples behind us, both sides are interested almost equally in the development of good neighborly, friendly, and close relations between Yugoslavia and Greece. If we go back to a realistic policy on the Balkans in more concrete terms, and to the complexities of Yugoslav-Greek relations, we find that it is hardly necessary to confirm to our neighbor Yugoslavia's stable interest in promoting mutual ties.

Nor is it necessary to confirm that Yugoslavia's united foreign policy is being built and developed by all the republic and provinces of our federation, and that it is the only way in which to achieve all areas of friendship with Greece and to remove all the obstacles on this road through agreements.

BORBA EXAMINES ELECTION OF AUSTRIA'S WALDHEIM

AU171803 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14-15 June 86 p 13

[From the "Week in the World" column by Vlado Teslic: "Austria"]

[Text] Austria has got a new head of state, but it has also got a new prime minister, new minister of foreign affairs, and almost half of a new government. The president was elected by a majority of votes, and the changes in the government were simply forced by such a choice of the head of state.

The election of Kurt Waldheim will not change much in Austria's position on the international scene, and the formation of a new government is a serious sign of shifts on the internal political scene. That is a hint of a possible turn to the right even of those who traditionally stood at the center.

This is certainly a unique case in postwar Europe, that a man with an unenviable war record is elected head of a state, whose independence and status was established by great allies at the end of World War II and whose neutrality was one of the first, more significant postwar agreements.

There is much controversy about those elections -- the belated discovery of Waldheim's war past, his ascent in postwar Austria leading to his unanimous election for UN secretary general, and the full confidence he enjoyed in that position. Also controversial are the first unreserved congratulations on his elections coming from the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, as well as all Arab countries, and the reserve and restraint shown by the West and some others.

Everything in this complicated and controversial world has been more or less predictable and everything has come to its place in the end. Most Austrians simply could not swallow the interference from abroad in the election of their head of state and a significant portion of those Austrians, by electing Waldheim, wanted not only to bury their war past and pacify their pricks of conscience, but also to rehabilitate that past.

The only bigger puzzle in the entire case is the collocation of motives lying behind the campaign against Waldheim, which occurred precisely at this moment, especially if its initiators knew about Waldheim's past and failed to contest his election and his activity at the time when he was the first man of the United Nations. Is that not also an attempt to discredit not only the United Nations, but also an entire period in international life -- one can call it now a very responsible period -- in which the meaning of statesmenship was identified with the struggle for detente and peace?

REGULATION ON OFFICIAL'S RETIREMENT REVIEWED

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[Text] At its session today, the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber should have adopted the amendments to the Law on State Administration using a shortened procedure. After harsh criticism voiced in the respective assembly committee, the FEC withdrew its proposal. Such a sequence of events shows how important the control function of the assembly is, and how the public nature of the work of the highest institution is (?an irreplacable) democratic achievement. Ilivija Rusovac reports:

The point of the intended amendments to the Law on State Administration amounts to the question of whether (?67) workers, mostly of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, should be able -- even after the legal limit for retiring which is 30 June -- to remain working until the end of 1988. The FEC, proposing the law, points out that, forced by the law, several ambassadors, general consuls, (?plenipotentionary) ministers, counselors and special counselors, assistants, and chiefs from the two institutions should be retired. Along with those who were pensioned off last year, those people's retirement would leave a gap in performing specific tasks for which it is difficult to train cadres anyway.

With such arguments, after two short periods of time, the FEC has already attempted to work out exemptions to legal regulations on retirement conditions which apply to all employed people in the country. Even the very (?defense) of reasons on the basis of which one demands that some high state officials be exempt from the law, points to something like class consecration and needless encapsulation that finally has its revenge in an unsatisfactory cadre situation, although the Federal Administration [word indistinct] all the time and numbers over 15,000 people at the moment.

It is perfectly understandable that institutions such as the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs or Secretariat for Internal Affairs must take care of many aspects of the people they employ, but it is not good when it is difficult to discern (?differences) between professional selection of cadres and avoiding that obligation for always acceptable reasons. Let us recall the broad debate about whether officials are irreplaceable which began in society when provisions for forced retirement were decided upon. It seems now that even clerks are considered irreplaceable, clerks of whom -- to make things even more absurd -- also work for a shortened length of service.

The climate where there is a tendency to ignore mistakes in cadre renewal and where some people have the right to be irreplaceable for an unjustifiably long period, seems not to be incidental. Cadre policy is only one of the privileges. The activity of the SFRY assembly's previous composition has shown that there were more privileges. One need only recall the official's right not to work for 6 years and still get paid. That right was abolished. There was also fuss about housing credits with the minimal interest rate of 2 percent, then about the misuse of the housing fund of the Federation. Had it not been for the agility of individual delegates, many things would have remained concealed from the eyes and opinion of the public. The more delegates insist upon the public activity of the work of the assembly, the easier it will be for them to find their way in the maze of the powerful and unrelenting administration.